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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

1516

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board
in the Council Chamber.

TO-NIGHT

8.30 p.m.—A Concert by H.E. The Governor
at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.Monday, 8th Nov.—
6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club,
Annual General Meeting.
9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the
Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Com-
pany.Monday, 22nd Nov.—
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.Wednesday, 24th Nov.—
Noon—Grades & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the
Creditors.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1107]

KNIFE-LIKE PAINS.

The sharp, shooting pains, the intense
agony of Sciatica, often make death
preferable to life. The fiery darts that
run from hip to heel, the sleepless nights,
the cheerless days—why not STOP all
this and get back to health and comfort
again?LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the
best known remedy for Sciatica. Rubbed
into the limbs where the pain is, it gives
almost instant relief, and its persistent
use has effected many miraculous cures.Don't despair just because other
remedies have failed to cure your
Sciatica. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL
BALM is different from all other
remedies. It cures, as thousands can
testify.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[1050-2]

IMPERIAL UNITY.

SIR R. BORDEN ON REORGANIZING
THE EMPIRE.Over 10,000 people attended a meeting
at Toronto addressed by Sir Robert
Borden and Mr. Bennett. It was the
most striking event in Canada since the
war began. Long continued cheering
greeted the declarations by Sir Robert
Borden and Mr. Bennett that at the close
of the war reorganization of the Empire
would be essential to secure equal citizen-
ship for the people of the Dominions.NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual general meeting of share-
holders in the North China Insurance
Co., Ltd., was held on October 26th at
the Company's head office, 6, Kiukiang
Road. Mr. A. Hide (Chairman) said:—
At our meeting this time last year, we
were able to point to satisfactory under-
writing results for the year 1913. We
increased our dividend from 20 per cent.
to 25 per cent., this increase being based
on the average results since 1911, when the
dividend was raised from 15 per cent. to
20 per cent. It is not advisable to rely
too much on the outturn of any one year,
but to take the average result of a number
of years as the basis of any increase in
dividends. In this way we are in a better
position to maintain the ground we have
won.As regards the acceptance of war risks,
our policy has been to confine our business
as much as possible to our regular chan-
nels. We considered it our duty to assist
our constituents so as to enable them to
carry on their business with a minimum
of inconvenience, especially those abroad
who were not in touch with Government
war risk schemes.Apart from losses attributable to the
war, the year 1914 has been a normal one
as regards ordinary marine risks, while
the extra premium charged to cover war
risks has proved adequate up till the pre-
sent. With the removal of hostile cruis-
ers rates were materially reduced to a
level commensurate with the risks arising
from submarine warfare. It is a notable
fact that it has been found commercially
possible to charge considerably lower
rates since the so-called "submarine
blockade" was declared than at the time
when hostile cruisers were at large.The year 1915 has opened favourably
for us. Casualties arising from ordinary
marine perils, however, show a tendency
to be above the average of the past two
years; to some extent, no doubt, this is
due to the abnormal situation arising out
of the war, which has now had time to
make itself more felt than was the case
in 1914. Business is also adversely
affected by the shortage of available ton-
nage, which means that risks are con-
centrated on fewer steamers and consequent-
ly more re-insurance has to be effected.Turning to our investments, the war is
responsible for a new standard of return
and it is satisfactory to know that our
gold investments as they now stand in
our books yield a return based on that
new standard. This question of writing
down our securities has received your
directors' attention with the past two
years; the new situation is not likely
to cause us any anxiety. The wisdom of
this proceeding is undoubted, as it
ensures the soundness of our undertaking.
Since closing our books we applied for
and obtained an allotment of £14,000 in
the new War Loan, and in addition we
have taken steps to convert our small
holding of Consols. We feel sure share-
holders will heartily approve our action
in this respect, and will support a similar
policy with regard to future loans.It will be of interest to shareholders to
know that we have purchased No. 7, Ki-
ukiang Road, at the corner of Sheehwan
Road, on which we propose to erect new
offices for the immediate future. From
the point of view of the Company's busi-
ness and from an investment point of
view we consider this decision is very
desirable.I would like to record our special
appreciation of the staff's labours since
the outbreak of war. Several members
have joined the army and we have
arranged that their positions shall be kept
open for them, and they are receiving
half their salaries during their absence.
The work devolving on those remaining
has been very heavy, and in view of the
satisfactory way in which the duties have
been carried out a resolution will be pro-
posed at a later stage that a bonus on
their 1914 salaries be paid to the members
of the foreign staff at present in the
employment of the Company.Before putting the resolutions I shall
be pleased to reply to any questions.
There being no questions asked, the
following resolutions were put to the
meeting and carried unanimously.
Proposed by the Chairman, seconded
by Mr. F. A. Fairchild:—"That the report
and accounts as now presented be accept-
ed and passed."Proposed by the Chairman, seconded
by Mr. Dalgleish:—"That a final dividend
of 12½ per cent. be paid on the paid up
capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent. on
contributory marine premiums, both pay-
able at the exchange of 2/4 3/16 per cent.,
£10,000 to be transferred to sterling
reserve fund and the balance transferred
to underwriting reserve account, closing
the account for 1914. That £10,000 be
transferred from underwriting reserve
account to permanent sterling reserve
fund."Proposed by Mr. Humphreys, seconded
by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper:—"That
Messrs. Hide, Jameson, Dalgleish, Fair-
child and Bain be re-elected directors of
the Company, and that the remuneration
of the directors be £5,000 per annum."Proposed by Mr. E. C. Richards,
seconded by Mr. Quakenbush:—"That
Messrs. Wingrove and Matthews be re-
elected auditors of the Company."Proposed by Mr. J. Prentice, seconded
by Mr. A. Hide:—"That the directors
be authorized to pay to the Company's
staff a bonus not exceeding twenty per
cent. on their salaries for the past year."This terminated the business of the
meeting.

SHIPPING NOTES.

CHINA BUILDING SHIPS FOR
EUROPE.Owing to the extraordinary pressure of
work in the Scandinavian shipbuilding
yards, the Brugsard Steamship Com-
pany of Drammen, Norway, have ordered
three steamers from China. Thus, for the
first time in history, China is a competi-
tor with the European shipbuilders. Two
steamers will be delivered in 1916 and
the third in 1917.

PANAMA CANAL.

The American Consul-General in Hong-
kong has received information from the
Department of State that the contin-
ued movements of sliding materi-
al in the Panama Canal have made
it impossible to predict the approxi-
mate date of the canal's re-opening.
Shipping interests are therefore warned
that it is inadvisable to route ships by the
canal until further notice, which will be
given as soon as the material is removed
sufficiently to insure stable conditions.It is also notified that ships waiting at
the canal will be permitted to transfer
freight across the Isthmus by rail at the
rate of \$3 per ton, all charges included;
and that, if the ships turn back, tolls not
covered into the Treasury will be returned.
For the transfer of freight and other mat-
ters shipping interests should make ar-
rangements directly with the Governor of
the Canal, whose cable address is: Pan-
ama, Panama.NEW TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.The Manila Cablenews states that the
organization of a new trans-Pacific
Steamship Company, which is to enter
the passenger and freight carrying field
between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan
and China ports and Manila, was an-
nounced in San Francisco on the 12th
October. The new company is to be
officially designated as the China Mail
Steamship Company and it has a capital
of \$20,000,000 already subscribed. The
steamer China, of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company, has been purchased and
was to leave San Francisco on the 16th
October on her first trip to the Orient
flying the Chinese flag. The line is also
to receive a subsidy from the Chinese
Government. Other ships are to be pur-
chased by the company and will be added
to the line at once in order to meet the
demand for bottoms in which to carry
American freight. Negotiations are
already in order for the purchase of these
other ships, but no announcement has
been made as to what steamers are being
sought. The Chinese Mail Steamship
Company is composed of a number of
wealthy Chinese business men. The Six
Brothers' companies are understood to
be heavily interested in the venture.

FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

In connection with the increased earn-
ings of the liner companies, a City mer-
chant writes to *The Times* that he was
the unfortunate possessor of certain goods
shipped from Japan to Hamburg by the
German steamer *Preussen*, which took
refuge at Sabang at the outbreak of war.
He joined the body which, under the
auspices of the London Chamber of Com-
merce, made an arrangement with the
German owners to get possession of their
goods, and he duly obtained them, but he
points out that, owing to the amount
charged by one of the British lines for
freight from Singapore to London, "it
is quite evident that it would have paid
me better if the goods had been pitched
into the sea." He does not know yet
what the cost will be of getting the cargo
out of the *Preussen*, shipping it to Singa-
pore, and putting it on board the British
steamer, but as the freight amounts to
about two-thirds of the value of the goods
"there is not much doubt that the cost
of getting the goods is going to be well
over 100 per cent. of their value." The
correspondent adds that the normal rate
from Yokohama to London on these goods
is 38s. per ton measurement, which is
still ruling by the Japanese line, and
that the present abnormal rate charged
by the British line for the same is 79s.,
while the rate for bringing these goods
on from Singapore is 101s. per ton. The
freight charged is certainly high com-
pared with that current before the war,
but it can be readily understood that
cargo saved from the German liners
which failed to complete their voyages
would hardly have first claim on the space
in the British liners.

SHIPPING PROFITS.

BIG HAUL ANTICIPATED FOR THE
TREASURY.A Cardiff telegram says it is estimated
that something less than \$300,000 will be
derived by the Treasury as war profit
from the South Wales colliery companies
during 1915.Quite another story is to be told, how-
ever, with regard to the Welsh shipping
companies. The remarkably high freight-
age rates which have prevailed since the
beginning of the current year promises in
continuation until the end of the war, and
the revenue which will be received from
British shipping in general for the years
1916-1917 will be absolutely gigantic.Mr. McKenna estimated that his war
profit tax would yield £30,000,000 from
all sources; but in point of fact the Welsh
owners say that this huge sum will be vast-
ly exceeded from shipping alone.Here is rather a good prisoner story
from the front, say *The Times*:—"A
German officer was taken prisoner, and
was brought before the British Intelli-
gence Officer to be questioned. He re-
fused to answer any questions which were
put to him. 'I can give you quite a
lot of information about England, if you
want it,' he said, a little insolently. The
Intelligence Officer looked at him serious-
ly. 'When shall we have a sufficient
surplus of shells to begin our advance?'
he asked. 'By the 12th of October,'
answered the Prussian officer promptly.
The Intelligence man heaved a sigh and
silently inscribed the description sheet
of the prisoner:—'Enemy—optimist.'"THE ARMS CASE AT
SHANGHAI.

DECISION OF THE BENCH.

The hearing was concluded at the
Mixed Court on October 29th of the arms
and ammunition case, before Mr. Grant
Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate
Yu. The accused were: Tsong Tz-
dau (married, a stevedore), Ng Vung-
sing (married, a shopkeeper), and Ng
Sze-ping (married, a shopkeeper). They
were charged for that they, on
October 10th, 1915, at 804 Wuchang Road,
881 Tongshan Road and 23 Tongshan
Road did unlawfully have in their pos-
session certain munitions of war, to wit
pistols and rounds of ammunition, con-
trary to the provisions of the Provisional
Criminal Code, section 203, and against
the peace, order and good government of
this country.Mr. A. E. Newman appeared for the
prosecution, acting on behalf of the
attorney, Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for
the prisoner Tsong Tz-dau, Mr.
Holtzow appeared for Ng Sze-ping,
and Dr. Hineckley appeared for Ng
Vung-sing. Mr. R. F. C. Magister watched
the case on behalf of the Chinese Maritime
Customs.The accused Tsong Tz-dau said that
when he first saw Ng about the medicine,
Ng told him that he had a desk which
would contain the tins. Witness then
went to inform Nielsen.Dr. Hineckley—Did you look at this
desk? He pointed out to me the
partition.Mr. Grant Jones—The false back?
Witness—I don't know whether it is
a false back or not. The witness said he
saw the partition on that day, and the
top of the desk was taken off.Dr. Hineckley—Did you ask how that
partition came to be there?—He told me
that he paid \$17 for it, and that it was
ordered from Tah Hang.Did you think it would be satisfactory
for your purpose?—I did not make up
my mind, but I went to report to
Nielsen.What did he say?—He said it was not
satisfactory.Were these arrangements about the tins
and planks made directly by Nielsen with
Ng Vung-sing?—Witness was then cross-examined by
Mr. Newman. He said he first spoke to
Ng Vung-sing about the tenth day of
the eighth moon, when he asked him if
he intended returning to India. A
friend had told him that Ng had pre-
viously been there. Ng said he would
go, and witness then told him that he had
something for him if he would take it.Mr. Newman—Now, when did Ng
first ask you to go and see the desk?—
I cannot remember exactly, but it was
one or two days after the interview. Ng
asked me to go to Tah Hang's.What was it that you had said to him
which made him ask you to go and see
the desk with a false back?—Because I told
him I had a foreign friend named
Nielsen, who had some medicine in tins
to be exported to a foreign country, and
he wanted a receptacle to put the tins
in.Why did the question of a desk come
up. Have you ever seen medicine packed
up in a desk?—Ng suggested it to me.I put it to you that you told Ng
that he was to smuggle something out of
the country, secretly convey, if you like?

No.

Then why did you think that the desk
would do to carry something in?—Ng
asked me if it would serve my purpose.Why not the expense of a desk, painted and
stained?—The desk was made more than
a month before I approached Ng on the
subject.What was it made for?—I don't know.
I was told by Ng that he was to bring
the desk to Bombay, and that it was
made to the order of his master.Mr. Newman—Were you surprised when
Nielsen asked you to pack these tins in
planks?—Yes, I asked him why he wanted
them packed in this way.What did he say?—He told me that the
articles were liable to be easily broken,
and besides, Nielsen also said that it was
desired by his friend that they should
be packed in this way.Did you believe that?—I believed his
words. I also hinted to Nielsen that
these articles could not be exported, and
he said they could.What made you think that these articles
could not be exported?—Because I have
been an export clerk, so I know that
exports should not be packed in this way.At that time was any suspicion raised
in your mind that this cargo was not
medicine?—Yes, some suspicion.If it was not medicine what did you
think it was?—Although I suspected
that the tins might not contain medicine,
neither did I suspect that they contained
arms. I asked him if the tins really
contained medicine, and he said "there
are many kinds of medicine which you
have noticed in your hong of consider-
able weight." Witness added that he
certainly was surprised when Ng told him
that the tins contained arms, because he
asked Mr. Nielsen whether the tins con-
tained medicine, and he assured him that
they did.In answer to Mr. Musso, in re-exami-
nation, the witness said that the reason
he wanted to assist Nielsen in this matter
was because he was starting a new busi-
ness and Nielsen might be able to help
him with his foreign friends. He was
not frightened, he said, when he was
arrested, only when he learned that the
tins contained arms.Mr. Musso asked the Court, in judg-
ing the offences of the defendants, to look
at them, not in the light of the foreigner
or in the light of the well-educated
class of Chinese, but in the light of
uneducated Chinese who probably did
not know where the tins were. Unless the
prosecution could prove that the accused
had guilty knowledge of these arms, he
submitted that it was the duty of the
Court to acquit the prisoners. If they
had been going to smuggle these things,
they would not have made receptacles,
that could have been detected by a child.
They would have taken a log of wood,
taken out the middle, slipped these tins
in the inside, and then closed up the
end and painted it over.Dr. Hineckley, in addressing the Court,
said his client could not have been aware
of the arms until the "in was broken, and
immediately he became aware of them hecommunicated with his principal, so that
knowledge and the abandonment of the
act were simultaneous.Mr. Newman said it had been proved
that the accused were in possession of
munitions of war. Therefore, technically
an offence had been committed—there
was no "knowingly" in the section. On the
question of the *mens rea*, Mr. Newman
submitted that they could not do other
than at least enter a conviction against
the men for this reason—that if the
Court believed the whole of the story,
then they could not claim that they had
no guilty knowledge, the one after some
time on the Friday and the other on the
day of arrest. Speaking of guilty
knowledge, Mr. Newman said that if a
man wilfully refused, particularly in
forgery cases, to believe or to see so that
he could, on the face of it, give an
explanation to the Court, then he could
be held by the Court to have had guilty
knowledge. Counsel further submitted
that, having regard to the conduct of
the accused all through, a much larger
fee, than the one stated, was going to be
paid to the accused.At the conclusion, Mr. Grant Jones said:
The section under which the prisoners
are charged is perhaps somewhat obscure,
it may well mean innocent possession,
because it is the duty of every honest
citizen to see that such things as these
do not come into his charge. That is
to say, that persons who have these things
in their possession keep them at their
peril. But I think the better opinion, and
the more merciful opinion, is that
some form of guilty knowledge is neces-
sary. That is to say, a knowledge by
the accused that they were doing some-
thing which they ought not to do. Such
knowledge does not necessarily mean the
actual knowledge of the arms. We are
not satisfied that they had any such
actual knowledge, but they are satisfied
that these men thought something was to
be secretly conveyed out of the country,
and that their suspicions were so great
as to be practically equivalent to guilty
knowledge. Mr. Holtzow's client, Ng
Sze-ping, is discharged. The other
prisoners will be brought up at 9.30 on
Monday morning next for sentence.Mr. Newman—Will the Court make an
order for the confiscation of the arms
and ammunition?Mr. Grant Jones—Yes, the arms and
ammunition are confiscated.

Mr. Newman—And the desk?

Mr. Grant Jones—That scarcely con-
cerns this case. I prefer not to make
any order.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper J. E. Hansen joined the Corps
on 1st November, 1915, allotted Corps
No. 1931 and posted to Engineer Co.
MUSKETRY, TRAINED MEN, PART I.2.—Musketry, Trained Men's Course,
Part I, will be carried out at King's
Park Range as follows:—
Saturday, 6th instant, 2.30 p.m.—
Right Section M.G. Co.
Sunday, 7th instant, 9.30 a.m.—Left
Section M.G. Co.3.—Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend
N.C.O.s of the Right and Left Sec-
tions M.G. Co. will assist him.
Uniform (drill order) to be worn.
Sergeant Majors Wicheil and
Biden will attend at the Orderly
Room not later than Satur-
day morning, 6th instant, to
obtain the names of the men who
have to fire the Course. The Senior
Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the
Range is to check the ammunition
both before and after firing.

PROMOTION.

3.—Private C. H. Chaves, Signalling Sec-
tion, to be Lance-Corporal, dated
1st November, 1915.Private A. Young, Signalling Section,
to be Lance-Corporal, dated 1st
November, 1915.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for Wednesday, 3rd instant.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Sign-
alling practice at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.,
Musketry and Rifle exercises at
Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergeant
Everest.

REMAINDER: N.R.

DETAILS.

5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until 4th instant: H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty until 4th instant: H.K.V.R.
G. E. Szwarc, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, MUFTI, 5.30 P.M.

November 3rd.—No. 2 Co. and Recruits.
November 4th.—Parade of all N.C.O. Officers.
November 5th.—No. 3 Company and Re-
cruits. Also Recruits of No. 1 Co.

PATROLS.

Central, Eastern, and Water Police. As
ordered.

LEAVE, ETC.

The Chief Inspector has reported for duty.
Inspector J. M. Wong has six weeks' leave
as from November 3rd.

JOINED.

Mok Lai Sang, Chan Sui Fuk and Lao
Shui Cheong to No. 3 Co.
Leung Kam Tong and Lo Kuan Ying to the
Ambulance Division.H. F. Pearson to 1st Platoon, No. 1 Co.
A. L. Fanning and N. H. Banje to 2nd
Platoon, No. 1 Co.

WRITTEN UNIFORM.

Platoon Commanders are made responsible
for seeing that their men are measured
and properly fitted with winter
uniforms.O.C. Companies will report as soon as all
their men are equipped.

P. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (Reserve).

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOURSOMES COMPETITION.

Following is the draw for the Foursomes Competition, for a prize kindly presented by His Excellency the Governor, to be played over the Fanling Course:—

BYE-ROUND.

F. A. Redmond (11) and B. Tanner (15) v. E. E. de W. Abney (18) and B. Purvis (10).

C. H. Soper (12) and P. M. Hodgson (17) v. E. J. R. Mitchell (14) and E. L. Sim (10).

G. H. Bowker (14) and A. E. Davey (17) v. R. A. Brand (2) and C. W. Jeffries (20).

H. J. Jones (14) and A. E. Carleton (16) v. H. Hancock (18) and H. Handley-Pegg (8).

Lt. Col. D. C. Faichnie (18) and H. C. Sandford (8) v. E. B. Reed (18) and J. Hooper (9).

N. S. Marshall (14) and P. Mathieson (14) v. P. P. J. Wodehouse (11) and L. S. Greenhill (14).

G. Tisdall (14) and G. B. Layton (15) v. Dr. T. Lindsay Woods (2) and W. L. Carter (24).

R. J. Wilton (18) and C. Humphreys (5) v. G. N. Orme (12) and F. H. Thomas (14).

P. Tester (18) and A. B. Stewart (9) v. Rev. G. M. Tichenborne (5) and Dr. G. McKean (24).

T. A. Loughlin (14) and J. W. Stewart (15) v. H. E. Sir J. H. May (18) and E. Des Voeux (8).

B. E. Stevens (18) and R. Henderson (9) v. Hon. Mr. A. M. Anson (14) and E. J. de Rome (16).

S. H. Louw (5) and F. H. Baker (20) v. A. G. Coyne (18) and Capt. C. Campbell (20).

Major Morgan (12) and H. J. Gedge (17) v. Commr. C. W. Beckwith (11) and H. H. G. Gompertz (15).

A. E. Cocks (18) and F. W. Cary (8) v. G. S. Ardenbut (3) and Sir W. Reed-Davies (20).

SECOND ROUND.

J. A. Plummer (24) and R. E. Lindsett (5) v. Tisdall and Layton or Lindsay Woods and Carter.

A. Hicene (2) and E. Golland (18) v. A. A. Henderson (14) and C. W. Edwards (10).

C. D. Lambert (18) and J. B. Thomson (10) v. L. F. Stoneham (12) and H. M. Henderson (16).

J. E. Miller (18) and J. Macdonald (24) v. W. D. Kraft (5) and H. Alan Taylor (24).

D. J. Chersman (22) and C. D. Martyn (5) v. A. H. Crew (4) and E. B. Lambert (22).

Capt. M. W. Buck (24) and R. C. Hutcheon (24) v. G. M. Young (18) and J. D. Annaird (7).

Dr. G. M. Harston (5) and S. F. Fyfe (24) v. Dr. C. Forsyth (11) and R. E. O. Bird (10).

W. H. Ford (24) and C. Bulmer Johnson (6) v. K. Grayson (3) and N. J. Austin (20).

C. W. Bewick (12) and Hon. Mr. D. Landale (18) v. T. W. Hill (24) and C. Thorne (18).

W. J. Woodman (11) and Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax v. Wilton and Humphreys or Orme and Thomas.

Competition to be match play under Handicap. Three-eighths of the difference between aggregate handicaps to be taken.

Bye-round and first round to be played off by Monday, 6th December.

Second round by Monday, 13th December.

Third round by Monday, 20th December.

Semi-final by Monday, 27th December.

Final by Monday, 2nd January.

Players are particularly requested to communicate with their partners and opponents, and endeavour to get their matches arranged as early as possible.

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION IN CHINA.

ALLEGED OPPOSITION OF THREE PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

According to well-informed circles, it is alleged that there are three officials of the highest standing strongly opposing the monarchical movement. It is a curious fact worth noting that all these three officials are loyal and staunch supporters of Yuan Shih-kai. One of them is Hsu Shih-chang, Secretary of State, who pleaded illness in the first instance, subsequently removed out of the Chung-hsing in the Presidential Mansion to his private residence on the pretext of celebrating his birthday, and finally tendered his formal resignation. The President honoured him with several personal calls during his illness, but upon receipt of Hsu's resignation the President's eldest son was sent to ask after His Excellency's health and to persuade him to remain in office. Meanwhile, Yang Shih-chi has been ordered to act as Secretary of State. The two other opponents of the movement are said to be Field-Marshal Tuan Chih-jui, ex-Minister of War, whose unexpected retirement caused much comment in the Press and General Chiang Kuai-ti, veteran of over eighty years of age, who has been in command of the famous Yi Army, which is composed of troops of the old school.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 30th October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 44 weeks.
This year	\$10,894	\$483,850
Last year	9,767	600,614
Increase	1,127	—
Decrease	—	16,634

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM. GOVERNMENT'S "DILATORINESS" IN PRODUCING WATER.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday a discussion arose over the application of the French Fathers for permission to erect three water-closets and one urinal at "Beaconsfield," Battery Path.

The President (Mr. D. W. Tratman) explained that the applicants had water closets in the premises in Caine Road, which they were vacating, as the building was to be pulled down, and they there used water from the mains. They asked that the permission given them for the Caine Road premises should be transferred to "Beaconsfield."

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said he would oppose the application unless an adequate and independent water supply were available. A number of years ago the Government allowed a few institutions, such as the Hongkong Club, Mount Austin Barracks, and one or two other places to have water closets, and to draw their water for flushing from the mains. They thought that the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir would provide an ample supply of water for the Colony, and they did not realise in what a very short time the reservoir would prove to be insufficient to meet the demands. We had still a shortage of water, because many years ago the Government allowed water closets to draw their water from the mains, but there was no reason why this mistake should be continued. The Fathers were very cute business men—he was paying them a compliment when he said that—and they must make their business pay, and he thought they could well afford one of two things, either to continue the bucket system—which, with all due deference to his friend opposite (Dr. Fitzwilliams), he thought was very satisfactory—or to obtain an adequate and independent water supply.

A contemptible anonymous scribbler in the Press some time ago had the impertinence to ask why he (the speaker) was opposed to the water carriage system when he had water closets in his own office. He might explain that many years ago, when the Government forced his Company to vacate their premises for the erection of the Central Market they gave the Company a fully-equipped building, which contained the water closets, in part payment. Because these priests were allowed by a mistaken policy to draw their water for flushing from the mains, that was no reason why it should be maintained. Mr. CHAN KAI MING expressed himself as being in agreement with the Hon. Mr. Hewett, and declared that it was a sin to allow water to be drawn from the mains to flush drains. He said that unless there was an independent and adequate supply of water, or until the Government could maintain a constant supply of water throughout the Colony over the whole area, he would always object to such applications.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said that the water under the present scandalous system should not be withdrawn from the mains, but he hoped that the remarks of the last speaker would stick in the sides of the Government and remind them of the lack of water and their dilatoriness in producing more. The Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir seemed to be inadequate for any considerable length of time. There had been—

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—My friend is wandering from the point. I do not think we can discuss the water supply of Hongkong.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS dissented, and held that the question was the supply of water available for water closets.

The PRESIDENT—I do not think you are in order in discussing the ability of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir to meet the demands of the Colony.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said that, given sufficient water, we should have water closets in Hongkong. Large sums of money had been laid aside each year for bringing water in from the new Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, but in most of these years this money had not been expended, and in consequence the Tai Tam Tuk waterworks scheme was hung up, and it seemed likely to be hung up considerably longer.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said the wished to correct his friend when he said that the waterworks scheme was "hung up." On the contrary, it was in "very active progress." Some portion of the saving from money provided in the Estimates referred to was due last year—in fact the bulk of it—to the fact that the engines which had been ordered from Home could not be delivered owing to the war interfering with their progress. The difficulty originally had been to find money to finance the scheme, and that was a cause of delay.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—I amend my words; I should have not said "hung up," but "delayed."

Ultimately the application was granted, subject to the provision of an independent and adequate water supply.

There were two other similar applications before the Board. The first, that for permission to erect an additional water closet at the Helena May Institute, was granted, subject to automatic flushing being installed. In the other case, permission was refused to erect two water closets at No. 10, Ice House Street. The PRESIDENT said they were very small shops, and they should not grant permission for these unless they were prepared to grant similar permission to all shops in Hongkong.

LOYAL COOLIES.

TWENTY-FIVE WHO WANTED TO GO TO THE FRONT.

A few weeks ago a certain number of the Sanitary Board coolies conceived the loyal idea that they could be of some service at the front, this idea, doubtless, being fostered by the knowledge that Inspector Millington is shortly leaving the Department for one or other of the war areas. These coolies thought that if an Inspector could be of service then surely they could accompany him and do an odd job of some kind. The idea developed rapidly, and a petition intended for the Head of the Sanitary Department was drawn up, in which twenty-five coolies asked that they might be allowed to proceed to England and, like Inspector Millington, offer their services for war work.

The despatch of the petition was delayed and, meanwhile, the twenty-five coolies talked the serious matter over with friends, who, metaphorically, threw so much cold water on their loyal brethren that the majority of the signatories craved their names, because, as they said, their offer would never be accepted. Only four of the original twenty-five remain, and these are as loyal as ever. They absolutely refuse to see why they cannot be accepted, and all the talking in the world has failed to convince them that they are asking too much, and should content themselves with peaceful Hongkong. The petition has not been sent, but these loyal four intend to go through with the matter even though they will be refused; they mean to show people that they have at least made an offer, and would like very much to accompany their Inspector.

It has been discovered that the coolies also had an eye to business, and more money. They were of the opinion that, had their petition been accepted, they would proceed to England, and thence to the front and drop into remunerative billets. The dream has been dispelled so far as twenty-one are concerned, but the remainder are still looking towards England—or France—and building castles in the air. If the petition does reach the Head of the Sanitary Department, he will doubtless deal with the matter in a sympathetic spirit, for this offer by coolies has a human side to it which cannot but be appreciated.

ONE OF THE LOYALISTS.

One of the four coolies who are still very keen on going to the front was seen by a *Daily Press* representative, who found him undaunted.

"Do you still want to go to the war?" the coolie was asked.

Yes, I want to go.

Why?—Because one of the Inspectors is going, and we want to go too. We can do something if he can.

Undoubtedly, but what do you want to go to the front for, what can you do?

The coolie looked seriously shocked and replied, not without thinking—"What can I do? Well, I don't know until I get there; but I can do anything."

Can you fight?—Yes.

But are you not afraid of the Germans?—Afraid, no.

Have you been to war before?—Oh, yes.

The coolie added that, as a soldier, he took part in the Chinese revolution, that he could shoot, and wanted to go to the war.

Then a case of mistaken identity arose. It was noticeable that the coolie was very guarded in his replies and also that he stood at rigid attention while being questioned. He had mistaken our representative for a military official or some other such recruiting source, and when the questioning concluded he exclaimed, with great earnestness—"Massa say can go. No wanchee go all same Inspector."

The loyal coolie seemed quite crestfallen when he discovered his misapprehension; but he was firmly resolved to worry some one before he meets with a definite and final refusal.

FIVE GERMANS DEPORTED FROM JAPAN.

ORDERED TO LEAVE WITHIN A WEEK.

The Japanese authorities have ordered the deportation of five local Germans—says the *Japan Gazette*—on the ground that their actions of late have been detrimental to the interests of Japan and her Allies.

Four of the Germans in question are connected with the firm of Otto, Reimers & Co., of 189, Yamashita-cho, their names being M. Pore, local partner; H. Fokkes, who signs per pro; C. Heilmann, and K. Fischer. The fifth is F. Bengen, manager of Bergmann & Co., 154, Yamashita-cho, and Chairman Director of Langfeldt & Co.

These were all summoned to the Kagachio Police Station and ordered by Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Station, to leave the country within a week. The step is taken at the instance of the Home Minister.

No other reason is given for the cause of the action. It is believed that others are being closely watched, and probably there may be further additions to the list of those who have been working against the interests of Japan and her Allies.

PEAK MYSTERY REVEALED.

About four months ago the body of a Chinese boy was found lying on the side of the road near Mount Austin Barracks. The body had a deep wound in the chest, which seemed to suggest that the boy had been stabbed to death. The Police conducted searching enquiries, but were completely baffled. Enquiries made just lately, however, coupled with a statement by the boy's mother, cleared up the whole matter. The mother stated that the boy had undergone two operations. The second one was performed on the chest, and this never healed properly. At various times he would become unconscious and blood would be discharged from the wound in the chest. The mother suggests that on the day of his death the boy had another seizure, fell down, and expired.

TIMBER YARDS ABLAZE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN KENNEDY TOWN.

Four large timber yards in Kennedy Town were practically destroyed, with all their contents, in a disastrous fire which broke out in the early hours of yesterday, and damage estimated to amount to \$80,000 was caused. The fire originated through some unknown means in the Wing Shing Cheng yard, and rapidly spread to the three adjoining yards. The Fire Brigade, with their motor-engines and a fireboat, poured volumes of water upon the flames, but could make little impression. The Brigade did succeed, however, in preventing the fire spreading to the Standard Oil Company's Godown and to inhabited dwelling-houses in the vicinity. The timber blazed fiercely for hours, and it was not until about 5 o'clock that the fire subsided. An hour later it had been practically extinguished.

Insurance had been effected with various Companies for \$74,500.

Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health to the Sanitary Board), who was assisting the Brigade, was found unconscious on the first floor. Apparently he was overcome by the intense heat. Fortunately Dr. Pearce soon recovered, and he was later able to proceed to his home.

MORE MORTAR CASES.

Four more summonses have been taken out by the Building Authority against Chinese contractors, for using inferior mortar. When the cases were mentioned at the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Lindsett remarked that, in view of a possible appeal in connection with the last mortar case, he would adjourn these additional prosecutions.

POLICE COURT CASES.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Inspector Taylor, of the Special Police, charged a Chinese with receiving two inner tubes of cycle tyres, knowing the same to have been stolen. When evidence of ownership was called two men came forward to claim the goods, as a consequence of which the case was adjourned for inquiries to be made.

Three Chinese were charged at the Magistracy yesterday with being in unlawful possession of 90 taels of opium, valued at \$760. The drug was concealed in tins which were on board a sampan at Chung Sha Wan. A fine of \$5,000 was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, in respect to the first defendant. The other two men were discharged.

Madame Gains was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with allowing a dog to be at large without a muzzle. Defendant stated that she could not say whether the charge was correct or not. She did not get the summons till a week after the alleged offence, but was sure that the offending animal was wearing a muzzle when it left the house. It may have knocked it off subsequently. "I cannot tell you a week afterwards," added Madame Gains, "whether the dog came in with a muzzle hanging round its neck or not. The muzzle was one which was approved by the police when I brought the dog to the Police Station." Mr. Lindsett remarked:—"I was partly responsible for this summons being taken out, and, as the constable who makes the charge is not here, I will dismiss the case."

ENEMY LOSSES: PRODIGIOUS TOTALS.

The *Temps* estimates that the total Austro-German and Turkish losses at 6,500,000 men, of whom 4,000,000 have been killed, are missing, or have been incapacitated. It is also estimated that the Austrians up to August lost 551,000 killed, 1,915,000 wounded and 853,000 in prisoners. The Prussian lists show 1,888,000 casualties, exclusive of the recent losses to Russia.

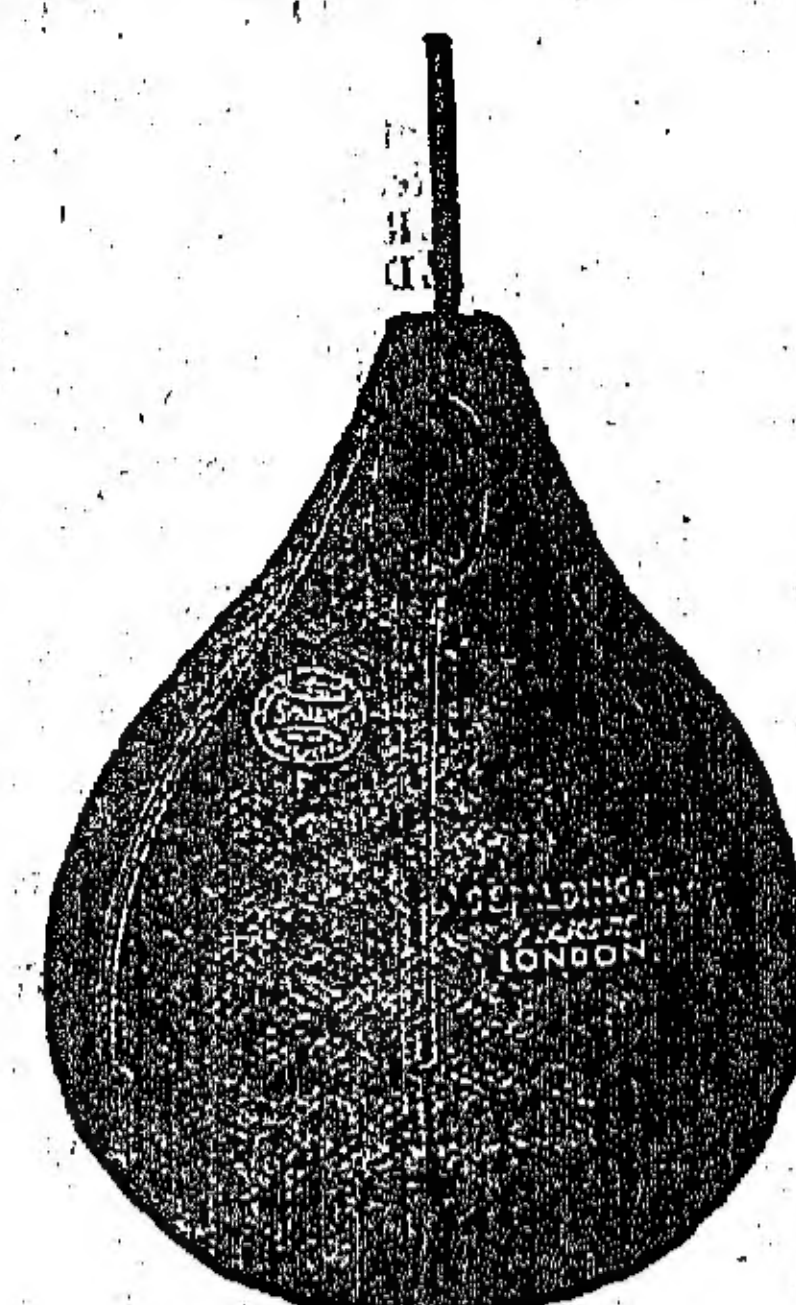
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE END STRIKING BAGS. KNUCKLE MITTS. GLOVES. STRIKING BAG. SWIVELS, ETC.



SPALDING'S "CHAMPIONSHIP" AND "INTERNATIONAL" BOXING GLOVES AS USED BY ALL WELL-KNOWN CHAMPIONS.

CRICKET BATS

BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

BUCKSKIN

FROM \$4.

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.

PER PAIR.

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. No. 468.

[685]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
IN CANTON, for immediate possession
FOUR-ROOMED FLAT with spacious
Offices on Ground Floor.
Apply to—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong and Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1143]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked
FOR LEASE OF TALE OF OLD
SUPREME COURT BUILDING, will be
received at the Colonial Secretary's Office,
until Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th day
of November, 1915, for the LEASE of Certain
Rooms on the Ground Floor and in the
Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building,
from 1st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1915,
subject to certain conditions which can be
ascertained at the Office of the Director of
Public Works.
Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt
to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in
the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred
Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bond fides of
his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the
Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his
tender and comply with the above-mentioned
conditions, should the tender be accepted.
Forms of tender and further particulars can be
obtained from the Office of the Director of
Public Works.
The Government does not bind itself to accept
the highest or any tender.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915. [1144]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS TO TIME-TABLE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that on and from November 7th the
following Trains are cancelled:
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 8.55 A.M.
(SUNDAYS only).
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 2.12 P.M.
daily.
In place of these, trains will leave as under:
From Kowloon 9.30 A.M. daily.
From Kowloon 1.45 P.M. daily.
In addition a train will leave Kowloon on
SUNDAYS only at 8.45 A.M. for TAIO, SHEUNGSHUI and SHUMCHUN.
On SATURDAYS a Tiffin Train will leave
Kowloon for SHEUNGSHUI at 1.25 P.M. (last
Ferry 1.15 P.M.). This Train is first-class only
and passengers must purchase a Tiffin Ticket
at the Booking Office (price \$1.25) in addition
to the Railway Ticket. Passengers are
earnestly requested to book their seats for
the tiffin train in advance.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 29th October, 1915. [1145]

NOTICE.

MR. SULEMAN CURIMMAHOMED
being about to proceed to Bombay,
from this date Mr. ABD SATEE FADAL
MAHOMED will be in Charge of the Business
of the Firm.
M. H. E. ELLIAS,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1141]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to No.
2, CHATER ROAD.
H. SKOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1131]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG
of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200
Shares in this Company or other Certificate
or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement
that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8504—100 shares numbered 26039/246138
dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 8903—50 shares numbered 197708/197737,
251686/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9788—50 shares numbered 6901/6950
dated 27th March, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED; and
Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days
from the date hereof no Claim or Representation
in respect of such Original Certificates
is made to the Company the Undersigned
will then proceed to deal with such application
for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,
whose Registered Office is situated
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong,
hereby Give Notice that in consequence of
the purchase by the Company of the Steamship
"MOIRA," it has applied to the Board
of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant
Shipping Act of 1894 in respect of Steamship
"MOIRA," Official Number 101728, Gross
Tonnage 2,027 Tons, Registered Tonnage 1,247
Tons, heretofore owned by the UNION STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED,
for permission to change her name to
"HAI-HONG," and to have her Registered
in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as
owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
Any Objections to the proposed change
of name must be sent to the Registrar of
Shipping within seven days of the appear-
ance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong, the first day of
November, 1915.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
[1138]

INTIMATIONS

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS'

HOME,

ARSENAL STREET.

A CONCERT

(Arranged by H.E. THE GOVERNOR)

Will be given

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1915.

Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

THE following will take part:—

H.E. SIA F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,
THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN,
LIEUT. AND MRS. SMYTHE,
MR. MURIEL, MR. SUTHERLAND,
&c.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and
Funds of the Home.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1117]

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

OPENING MONDAY, NOV. 8TH.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN.

The World's Greatest Conjuror and Magician,
andLeading London Company of Vaudeville Artists,
includingMiss BARBARA BABINGTON,
London's Principal Boy.Misses HAY and CRAWFORD,
Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.Mr. T. GOSWARD,
Italy's Leading Musical Comedian.LEYWOOD and NORELL,
Baroque Impressionists.

And Company of 20 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, AT 4 P.M.

Children Half-Price Everywhere.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN

YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Members of the above Club will be

held in the Club House to receive the

Committee's Report and pass the Accounts for

the year ending the 31st August, 1915, on

MONDAY, the 8th November, 1915, at 6 P.M.

A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1132]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply

in writing for permission to do so to the

Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least

48 hours before the intended hour of departure,

giving name, nationality, age, sex, height

and occupation of the applicant, and stating

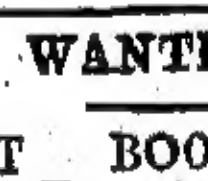
the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour

of the train by which the applicant wishes to

leave. Applicants should apply in person for

their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION

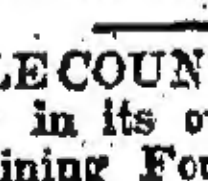
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [173]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for

Machinery Department. Good prospects

for reliable man.
Apply—
Box No. 2,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1142]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Standing in its own Grounds, situated

at TAIO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices,
etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No.

4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, Etc.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6. 37 and

\$7.60 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1032]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTAED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1083]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED AND THREE-ROOMED
FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings,
Kowloon, with every modern convenience.
Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED
FLATS in May Road, possession on or about
1st November next. Modern appointments
throughout, including English Baths and
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1915.

BUSHIDO AND KULTUR.

It was inevitable that sooner or later
some points of resemblance should be dis-
covered between Japanese "Bushido"
and German "Kultur." "Nothing suc-
ceeds like success," and the successes of the
German Army have profoundly impressed
the Japanese people. To account for these
successes, merely on the ground of superior-
ity of armaments and general military
organisation now appears to many
Japanese as superficial, and, in seeking
some underlying cause, they naturally
turn to the spiritual side of the question
for an answer. This answer, they think,
is to be sought in German "Kultur,"
which they find resembles the Bushido
spirit of Japan. Thus we see a recent
article in the Japanese Press speaking of
"the brave fighting spirit, as well as the
overwhelming enthusiasm of the German
people" forming "a page of everlasting
glory in the world's history"; of the
"sound, excellent and noble ideas of the
Teutons"; of their "profound philo-
sophic conceptions"; of their "aspira-
tion for sublime ideals based on noble philo-
sophic views of the universe"; and of
their military strength being "an embodi-
ment of their national self-realisation
feeding on the noblest philosophic concep-
tions." These are fine words, and their
occasional accuracy serves to give them a
flavour of the truth. No Englishman
would deny "the brave fighting spirit"
of the German people, but most English-
men would hesitate to admit "the sound,
excellent and noble ideas of the Teutons."
Let us, in passing, take one or two samples
of these excellent ideas. When a few
years ago Great Britain attempted to
arrive at a working agreement with Ger-
many for the preservation of peace, she
proposed, as a basis for negotiation, an
official declaration that she would make no
unprovoked attack on Germany. This

proposal was rejected by Germany on the
ground, as the Chancellor stated in the
Reichstag, that it was not the custom
among civilised nations to make unpro-
voked attacks on other nations. This
"sound, excellent and noble idea" of the
Chancellor, however, seems to have been
forgotten in dealing with Belgium, unless,
of course, Germany does not include her-
self among the civilised nations. Again
the "noble philosophic conception" which
resulted in the sinking of the *Lusitania*
and other vessels, and the slaughter of a
large number of innocent women and
children does not appear to be one which
the world should live up to. A philoso-
phy which leads in the direction of the
dehumanisation of war and the resuscita-
tion of the methods of the savage is a philo-
sophy which is being re-barbarised. The
"sublime ideals" which led to the
outrages in Belgium can only be kept from
falling into the mud by the pernicious
doctrine that "the end justifies the
means." Indeed, if we are to look
for philosophic conceptions as the
basis of German successes, it is to
this conception—that the end justifies
the means—that we must look as a funda-
mental point of German Kultur. Curi-
ously enough, it is also the basis of Japanese
Bushido. The Bushido spirit may be a
sublime ideal, but its manifestations are
too often of a kind which are far from sub-
lime. The way of the warrior was too
often dark and devious, and there are
few instances where anything of a chival-
rous spirit is shown. When the warrior
went out to slay his enemy he took all his
friends with him and was careful to select
an opportunity when his enemy had no
assistance. The trouble seems to lie in the
fact that the highest moral doctrine may be
dragged down to fit in with the general
morality of a nation. This is what has
happened to German Kultur. The aver-
age moral sense of the German nation has
failed to keep up to the intellectual level of
the nation. It has been said that the world
has no more dangerous enemies than men
of genius without morals. Of these
NAPOLEON is the best type. In him the
highest intellectual faculties existed side
by side with almost complete absence of
moral qualities, and this seems to be the
position to-day of the leaders of the Ger-
man people, if not of the German people
themselves. They are perfectly unscrup-
ulous in using the means which their
intellectual attainments have placed in
their hands. As for the brave fighting
spirit of the Germans, this must
at once be conceded; but such a
spirit is not inconsistent with a low
moral sense and high intellectual activi-
ties. Bravery is not a monopoly of the
so-called civilised races: savage tribes have
shown as much bravery as has been shown
on any of the battle-fields of the present
war. The fact that they were conquered
did not arise from their lack of bravery,
but from their lower intellectual level,
which made them not only inferior in
weapons but also in organisation and
co-operation. It is now agreed that there
is no connection between courage and
illiterateness; that, other things being
equal, educated men make the best fighters.
To conclude that the German successes are
due to the superior "spirituality" of the
German people is, therefore, to overlook
the facts. It is, indeed, the lack of a
moral sense which will finally ruin Ger-
many, as it finally ruined NAPOLEON.
Her one-sided development is her own
enemy. She cannot continue to trample
on the rights of other nations without
forcing them into the ranks of her enemies,
and the weight of the world against her.
She cannot sustain the struggle. Japan
may certainly admire and emulate Ger-
many's strong points, but she must be
careful to avoid her weak ones.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Mr. F. M. Tegan recently resigned the
Presidency of the Nippon Race Club and
has been succeeded by Mr. A. J. McClure.

An Indian constable was fined \$50 at
the Magistracy yesterday for stealing
twenty cents worth of vegetables from the
Canton wharf.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-
rial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges
with thanks a donation of \$50 from "C"
to the funds of the Hospitals.

It is stated that the Japanese autho-
rities have decided to hold a grand Naval
Review in Tokyo Bay on the 4th Decem-
ber. The day will be observed as a gen-
eral holiday by the Japanese banks and
business firms.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-
rial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges
with thanks a donation of \$10 to the funds
of the Hospitals from Wong Po Chun.

The Council General of the Society of
St. Vincent de Paul

THE WAR.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

A STORY OF BRILLIANT FIGHTING.

VIGOROUS WORK BY THE RUSSIANS.

BULGARIANS FALL BACK BEFORE THE FRENCH.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ADVANCE AT LOOS.

DESPATCH BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

BRITISH GAS REPRISALS.

LONDON, November 1st.
Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch dated October 10th, reviews the operations since his last despatch, dwelling principally on the British advance in the region of Loos. He says that, nevertheless, the British army were constantly engaged during the whole period in enterprises having considerable influence on the course of events. The big advance was due to the brilliancy and dash of the first and fourth Corps. The positions stormed on September 25th were exceptionally strong, extending over 6,500 yards and including works of great strength, with networks of trenches, some being veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, on which the enemy had spent months of labour.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Sir John French gives the total of captures as 57 officers, 3,000 men, 26 field guns, forty machine-guns and three *minenwerfer*, and adds that he deeply regrets the heavy casualties, but in view of the great strength of the position, and the stubborn defence of the enemy and his powerful artillery, he does not think them excessive. He is happy to say that the proportion of slightly wounded is very large, and pays tribute to the work of the British artillery, pointing out that the Germans had hoped that we would be unable to build up efficient artillery for the very large expansion of the army. The Germans had now good reason to know the contrary. The efficiency of the artillery of the new armies exceeded all expectations, and the Territorial artillery also rendered excellent service.

VALUABLE CO-OPERATION.

The Field-Marshal speaks of his close accord and co-operation with General Joffre, and their constant meetings by which he was kept informed of General Joffre's views and intentions, the latter explaining the successive methods by which he hoped to attain his ultimate object. Thus, after full discussion of the military situation, a decision was reached for joint action.

Sir John French then gives a detailed and technical account of the great battle southward of La Bassée, and emphasises that all the other attacks, from the North Sea, where Admiral Bacon was rendering valuable assistance in bombarding Zeebrugge and Ostend, to a point where the British and French forces joined, were in the nature of subsidiary attacks with the object of distracting the attention of the enemy.

BRITISH USE OF GAS.

The despatch praises the work of the Engineers and Flying Corps, and affirms that owing to the Germans repeated use of asphyxiating gases he has been compelled to resort to similar methods. A detachment was organised for this purpose, and participated in the operations on September 25th, and although the

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

enemy was aware that we had prepared such reprisals, our gas attack was a marked success and produced a demoralising effect on the opposing units. The British detachment carried out their unfamiliar duties during a heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry, and he feels confident that their ability will more than hold its own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

LIQUID FIRE ATTACK.

Referring to the liquid fire attack at Hooge, Field Marshal French says that the Germans used a new device for propelling flaming liquid with a strong jet. Most of the British infantry occupying the trenches in front of the fire projectors were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to surprise and the temporary confusion caused than to the actual damage inflicted. It is mentioned that these losses were brilliantly regained by the 6th Division with small casualties, and the German trenches beyond were successfully carried. A fine example of the spirit, initiative and resource in overcoming the daily difficulties is afforded by an incident near Ypres. It became necessary to move a field-gun to the front line to destroy an enemy sap-head. The gun was taken over the canal embankments, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a slope of forty-five degrees and over three trenches to within seventy yards of the enemy, the manoeuvre being carried out without loss.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The detailed account of the Loos battle included in the despatch says that the attack was admirably delivered, and in little more than an hour, Loos was occupied. The 15th Division advanced so vigorously that they actually got a mile eastward of Hill 70. Strong reserves appeared in the afternoon, but we had secured a very substantial gain at Loos and the western portion of Hill 70. One Brigade, on the outskirts of Hulluch, made a brilliant advance, although the right flank was dangerously exposed, and this movement was largely instrumental in the capturing of 500 Germans who had been holding up another Brigade. The 7th Division rapidly reached the Quarries and the 26th Brigade secured Fosse No 8.

TACTICAL POINTS.

Field-Marshal French points out that the notable tactical points on the front of the main attack were the Fosse, southward of Auchy, the Hohenzollern redoubt, the Quarries, Hulluch, Loos and Hill 70. The British were to co-operate with the 10th French Army, but in view of the great length of the line along which the British were operating, a Guards Corps and two other Divisions were held in reserve, while a British Cavalry Corps and Indian Cavalry were held in readiness to co-operate with the French cavalry in exploiting any success which they might attain. The distance between the British and German trenches varied from a hundred to five hundred yards.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIANS VALUABLE WORK.

The Indians played a prominent part in the subsidiary operations, which were most successful in drawing the enemy reserves from the main attack. The Flying Corps also did valuable work in blowing up railways.

THE ADVANCE.

The British, at 9.30 in the morning, advanced over open country overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops, and were successful all along the line, except just southward of the La Bassée canal. The Germans met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity, but his gun-fire was accurate and caused considerable casualties. A London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably, and was skilfully led, and the Scottish Division of the new armies assaulted Loos and Hill 70.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

After night-fall severe fighting continued. Heavy rain impeded operations, but there were German counter-attacks on our new front which were repulsed with heavy losses. Afterwards, the new positions were organised and minor readjustments were made. The Guards' Division had successfully attacked Hill 70 and driven the Germans from the Hill, but they could not take the redoubt on the north-east slopes.

The British line was now very extended by a salient which indented the enemy's positions, and the 9th French Corps took over from us a portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, southward of Loos, and the village of Loos itself. The Germans succeeded in regaining some of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but paid heavily for it. The British have been busy consolidating and strengthening the ground won, and their work has reflected the greatest credit.

9,000 DEAD GERMANY.

The weather was most unfavourable, and the troops had to fight in rain and mud in the darkness, but their spirit was everywhere magnificent, the wounded being cheerfully optimistic. The great German counter-attack came as expected. It was delivered on the afternoon of October 8th by some twenty-eight battalions of the first line, with larger forces in support. The Germans were repulsed with tremendous losses, leaving 9,000 dead. Field Marshal French devotes much space to the excellence of the artillery. Numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers have been added, and the arrival of these reinforcements tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole, as they had to expand to meet the requirements of the army. They maintained a high level of efficiency. A special word of praise is necessary, adds the despatch, for the Garrison Artillery for the admirable way in which they accustomed themselves to the conditions in the field, and the knowledge they applied to the special problems in trench warfare. Indeed, the whole artillery have done splendidly.

ARTILLERY SKILL.

The preparatory bombardment of a modern battle, requiring an immense concentration of guns and enormous quantities of ammunition, demands the highest skill in organisation and technique. The artillery in action showed the necessary talents, while the success against the great German counter-attack of October 8th shows their capacity to concentrate fire effectively at a moment's notice. Field Marshal French also especially mentions the tunnelling companies, composed of mining engineers and miners, who are successfully carrying on the work of effective and defensive mining.

AIR FIGHTS.

There have been 240 air combats during the period covered by the despatch, in which almost invariably the British have been successful. On one occasion an officer engaged and drove off four enemy aeroplanes, and on another occasion two officers engaged six German machines and disabled at least one. Another officer, although his aeroplane was hit in 300 places, succeeded in carrying out his mission.

THE NEW ARMIES.

Sir John French reports very favourably on the Divisions of the new armies which have recently arrived, also the Territorials and the new Division of Canadians. He concludes by expressing the British Army's deep admiration of the splendid French success in the battle of Champagne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, November 1st.
9.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says that on the evening of October 29th, the artillery heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. Otherwise, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides during the last few days have been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides.

The returns of casualties of the seven German battalions which participated in the Loos fighting show that the losses averaged 80 per cent. of their strength.

GERMAN ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, November 1st.
2.30 a.m.

A communiqué says.—The Germans, under a violent bombardment in the region of Lombardzyde, prepared an attack which our artillery nipped in the bud. The Germans in Champagne, on the whole front between Hill 193 and Tahure, and south of the village, bombarded our positions, while the infantry lined the trenches with ladders. Our artillery promptly disposed of any possibility of an attack.

NO CHANGE.

PARIS, November 1st.
5.20 p.m.

A communiqué states.—Fighting has continued in the region of Tahure without any change in the respective positions, except that we took unwounded prisoners.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS HELD.

THOUGH MAKING VIGOROUS ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, November 2nd.

A communiqué reports that the German attacks have been repulsed with heavy artillery fire and fusillades. The Germans assumed the offensive north-west of Tchernovitsk, but were repulsed by furious attacks. The Russians thereupon counter-attacked, capturing 400 Austrians. The Russians likewise dislodged the enemy with the bayonet from the disputed trenches west of Komarovo. The communiqué adds that there has been fierce fighting near Tarnopol in favour of the Russians, who, under cover of a fog, rushed the enemy trenches, capturing the village and bayonetting the majority of the defenders.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIANS FALL BACK.

PARIS, November 1st.

A communiqué states.—Bulgarians, reconnoitring towards Krivolak fell back before our outposts. The Bulgarians between Khabrovo and the frontier used a large gun which produced no result. Up to the present there has been mostly patrol fighting. A violent cannonade was heard in the direction of Kupruli.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, November 1st.

A Berlin telegram says that the Germans have captured a Serbian arsenal at Kragujevac.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, November 1st.

A communiqué states that nothing important has occurred in the Balkans since October 30th.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN HYDROPLANES LAST FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, November 2nd.

A communiqué states that a Russian torpedo boat brought down a German hydroplane in the Gulf of Riga, capturing the aviators.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Lewis Waller, the well-known actor, and Sir Arthur William Rucker, F.R.S., the well-known scientist. Mr. Lewis Waller was only 50 years of age.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"SENTINEL OF THE FAR EAST."

JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

PARIS, November 1st.

In an interview with the Tokio correspondent of *Le Matin*, Count Okuma said it was impossible for Japan to send troops to the seat of war owing to lack of transport, but the empire's arsenals were mobilised and Japan was acting as the sentinel of the Far East.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FINANCE.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

LONDON, November 1st.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, refuted the ridiculous German assertion that Great Britain was nearly bankrupt. Industrial disputes, he said, had never been fewer during the last twenty years, and the men had shown themselves heart and soul with the war. Germany's artificial financial policy, he added, means nothing short of the total absorption of the whole of the German wealth in war loans. Great Britain could have followed the same system, but preferred straightforward methods. We were not obliged to prohibit the export of gold, and we were prepared to meet our liabilities on a free gold basis. London was still the world's free gold market, and any Englishman could convert notes into gold at the Bank of England and buy bullion without hindrance. Bank of England notes were covered by gold to the extent of 200 per cent., but German notes were covered by only about 45 per cent. of gold. If Germany had not refused to pay gold she would have come to a financial standstill long since. Neutral countries should note that German marks at New York were at a discount of 14 per cent. The reason why pounds sterling were at a discount of 5 per cent. was because we bought more goods than there is exchange for. Mr. Runciman concluded by remarking that British credit was built on the firm rock of profitable production. We were paying enormous sums out of new taxation towards the war, but Germany dare not increase her taxation.

HIS MAJESTY.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty's improvement continues. He had a better night.

LATER.

The King returned to London this evening.

The elaborate nature of the preparations to ensure the privacy of the King's arrival at Victoria Station attracted a large crowd. His Majesty, who was accompanied by his medical attendant, stood the journey remarkably well.

Another message states that the King arrived at Buckingham Palace in the evening. Although he was much fatigued by the journey his condition is satisfactory.

NEW YORK BOMB CONSPIRACY.

ANOTHER ARREST.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

There has been a sixth arrest in the bomb conspiracy case, a man named Bronkhorst being charged with conspiring to furnish plotters with explosives.

MR. ASQUITH ATTENDS CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, November 1st.

Mr. Asquith returned to London this afternoon. Afterwards there was a full meeting of the Cabinet.

THE COMMON STRUGGLE.

PARIS, November 2nd.

All the foreign ministers of the Allies, in replying to M. Briand's notification of his assumption of the office of Premier, have declared that the ties between the Allies will be strengthened by the common struggle for right and liberty by the united armies of the peoples of the allied countries, which were animated by the single desire to secure victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIG EARTHQUAKE RECORDED. IN OR NEAR JAPAN.

LONDON, November 1st.

A big earthquake has been recorded. It is believed to have occurred in or near Japan.

TSAR'S RETURN FROM THE SOUTH.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Tsar and Tsarevitch have returned to Tsarkoye Selo (the Imperial residence near Petrograd).

ANTI-ALIEN LAW.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN DECISION.

WASHINGTON, November 2nd.

The United States' Supreme Court has declared as unconstitutional the Arizona anti-alien law, against which several foreign Governments have protested. Great interest is manifested in the decision, as it is believed in some quarters that it will foreshadow the decision of the Court of Appeal on Californian anti-alien law.

EXPLOSION IN SHANGHAI.

BOMB THROWN AT FOREIGN COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE.

The police received a telephone message from Mr. W. A. White, residing at 50 Bubbling Well Road, to the effect that a loud explosion had occurred at No. 52, the residence of the new Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, on the night of the 27th ult. From inquiries made it appears that the Commissioner's sister-in-law happened to be standing on the verandah of the first floor and saw a Chinese throw something over the gate leading from the road to the entrance of the house. The missile struck the wall on the left hand side of the doorway, causing a loud explosion, but doing no damage. On searching the place, the police found the bottom of a tin canister on the door-step which smelt of burnt gunpowder. The lady who saw the man throw the object says she would not be able to identify him. An armed Sikh policeman was put on guard in front of the house.

Another explosion of a peculiar nature occurred on the morning of the 28th ult. in an alleyway just off the Yangkingpang, in the Chikang Road. The previous night a Chinese resident saw from his verandah a water can standing in the alleyway, and, descending, took possession of it. On examination the can was found to contain some metal canisters. He took them upstairs for further investigation and opened the tins, pouring the contents, a yellowish red powder mixed with fragments of glass and metal, into a dustpan. There it was left for the night. In the morning the man, thinking that he had no further use for the powder, took it down to throw into the concrete garbage bin erected for the general use of householders by the Municipal Council. Immediately upon throwing it down, a loud explosion occurred, blowing the dustbin to smithereens and knocking the man down, breaking his leg. He was also pitted with the pieces of glass and metal, receiving many minor wounds. The only other damage done was to the wall on the opposite side of the alley. It is believed that the explosives were deposited in the alleyway hurriedly by a fugitive from the French Concession. The police on that side were actively engaged on the 27th ult. in rounding up suspects, and it is probable that, news having been received of an intended visit, one of the gang was despatched with the explosive to evade capture and that he deposited it in the first available place on reaching this Settlement. Six arrests are reported to have been made by the French police, says the *N.C. Daily News*.

SIR R. BORDEN ON VICICKY

MAGNITUDE OF BRITISH TASK.

Sir Robert Borden revived recently 13,000 troops in their camp at Niagara. Three batteries of artillery and nine battalions of infantry took part in the march past.

Speaking at St. Catherine's, Sir Robert Borden said.—It may be that we in the Empire did not fully comprehend the magnitude of the task before us. But I can assure you I believe that Britain and the Empire as a whole have now taken measures which, coupled with those of the Allies, will produce far-reaching results in our favour in the near future. As soon as we are fighting on equal terms and with equal resources, there is a single man amongst you sufficiently faint-hearted to doubt the result? I may tell you that all are agreed that British supremacy on the seas has far more than counterbalanced any military losses the Allies may have sustained. Sir Robert went on to emphasize the effect of the war in increasing the unity and loyalty of the Empire, and to pay generous tributes to the exploits of all the troops from the Overseas Dominions. He concluded.—So far as our own men are concerned, I can say, as they say in England, that they have done their duty in such a way as to ensure not only pride in the Dominion, but the admiration of the world. Britain never contemplated sending more than 250,000 men to Europe. In spite of this she has equipped over 3,000,000 men within a year. If you had seen what I have seen, and if you knew the difficulty of equipping such an army, you would realize that Britain has undertaken and fulfilled a task of almost unequalled magnitude.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
CURES CHRONIC WHEEZING, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LUNG INFLAMMATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
THERAPION NO. 2
CURES CHRONIC WHEEZING, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LUNG INFLAMMATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
THERAPION NO. 3
CURES CHRONIC WHEEZING, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LUNG INFLAMMATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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THERAPION NO. 3
CURES CHRONIC WHEEZING, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LUNG INFLAMMATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 10.30 a.m.—No returns from Indo-China.
Pressure has decreased moderately over eastern Japan, the Bonins, Formosa, and the south coast of China; it has decreased slightly elsewhere.

The anti-cyclone is now central in the neighbourhood of Tokio. Pressure is relatively low over the China Sea, and fresh monsoon will prevail over the northern.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao	The same as Hongkong and Lintao. No. 1.
South coast of China between Lintao and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Lintao. No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2ND NOVEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	30.12	—	—	SW	0	—
Namur	6 a.	30.26	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.	30.48	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	30.33	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.27	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.25	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.	30.16	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.	30.09	—	—	—	—	—
Shimonoseki	6 a.	30.03	—	—	—	—	—
Beppu	6 a.	30.24	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	30.25	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	30.25	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	30.83	61	98	N	1	mf
Hangchow	6 a.	30.82	61	96	N	2	mf
Amoy	6 a.	29.99	70	85	WSW	1	—
Singapore	6 a.	29.97	70	85	—	—	—
Penang	6 a.	29.69	72	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.95	70	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	30.02	61	82	N	2	—
Hongkong	6 a.	29.96	70	83	ANE	4	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.95	61	93	NNE	4	—
Wanchow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beiping	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chengchow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbin	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amur	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yalu	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heilong	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ussuri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.81	77	89	SW	1	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzle, rain, fog, a gloom, a haze, lightning, a shower, a passing shower, a squall, rain, snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th November.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	3 h. 5 m.	6.3	0.18	2.6
Thurs.	4 h. 18 m.	6.3	0.29	3.8
Fri.	5 h. 18 m.	6.3	0.51	3.6
Satur.	6 h. 18 m.	6.3	1.20	2.8
Sun.	7 h. 18 m.	6.3	1.84	3.0
Mon.	8 h. 18 m.	6.3	2.55	1.5
Tues.	9 h. 18 m.	6.3	3.42	1.0
Wed.	10 h. 18 m.	6.3	2.53	3.6
Thurs.	11 h. 18 m.	6.3	4.31	0.7
Fri.	12 h. 18 m.	6.3	3.21	3.7

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MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.
RUSS (Malted). From 10 months upwards.
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NEW INDIAN SEAPORTS.

RIVALS OF BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The following interesting special articles appeared in a recent issue of a London newspaper:—

While the war has seriously interfered with trade in India, as elsewhere, it is an indication of the prosperity of the country to find the Government discussing two projects relating to the construction of two new ports, one at Vizagapatnam, on the East Coast, and the other at Cochin, on the West Coast.

These projects have been on the anvil for some years, but at the outbreak of war in Europe many feared that the Government would not take them up for at least another decade. In the case of the Vizagapatnam project, however, the Government has now decided to leave the financing, or, in other words, the construction and administration, of the scheme to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and as the railway company has been the most ardent advocate of the project it may be taken for granted that it will now make every effort to begin work at the harbour at an early date.

Vizagapatnam is, roughly speaking, on the eastern coast line of India, midway between Calcutta and Madras. The harbour is not far from the Vizagapatnam railway station, and possesses the great advantage of having an excellent natural harbour. The port scheme has been pronounced by Sir John Wolfe Barry to be "an eminently practical one."

RELIEVING THE CONGESTION.

The new port will furnish an outlet for the trade of the Central Provinces, and a considerable portion of Orissa and the Madras Presidency. It will thus help materially in relieving the congestion of traffic, in busy times, at the port of Calcutta.

The port of Cochin, when completed as suggested by the planters of Southern India, will serve Mysore, Coorg, and other agricultural districts in Southern India now sending their produce to foreign countries through Bombay or Madras.

For some time past, merchants in India have recognised the necessity of opening new harbours to the trade of the country. With its enormous seaborne trade, India has only four seaports equipped with modern appliances for dealing with cargo, the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras, leaving aside Rangoon, the port of Burma.

Calcutta deals with the trade of a tract of country approximately six times the size of the United Kingdom, and has the absolute monopoly of the jute exports of the country, besides possessing a considerable share in the tea, seeds, and other exports. As a seaport, Bombay has a sphere of influence almost as extensive as that of Calcutta. Karachi deals with the grain and seeds exports of the Punjab and Madras is the port for Southern India.

JETTY SHEDS CRAMMED.

As the exports and imports of India have increased year by year, the problem of the congestion of traffic has assumed alarming dimensions at the ports. Merchants using the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, particularly, have been complaining bitterly of the loss of trade arising from the slow handling of the exports and imports at the ports.

The Port Commissioners of Bombay and Calcutta are, however, not to blame, as they have done everything possible for the expeditious despatch of cargo. It is the immensity of the traffic at Bombay and Calcutta that has baffled their experts. It is not unusual during busy years, when the monsoon has been satisfactory, to find the sheds at the jetties in Calcutta crammed from floor to ceiling with merchandise of every description, the yards crowded with bales of jute or consignments of seeds and hides and strings of waggons laden with seeds, tea, jute, or hides lying in the railway sidings for days awaiting the removal of goods from the sheds to discharge their burden.

While the waggons wait at the jetties, goods accumulate at the railway stations in the interior, and the merchants raise a wail of shortage of rolling stock. Similar conditions obtain at the port of Bombay.

VIZAGAPATNAM IS LIKELY TO PROVE A SERIOUS RIVAL TO CALCUTTA.

With the port of Vizagapatnam in full working order, Calcutta will soon cease to tap the seeds and grain exports of the Central Provinces. The development of the port facilities at Cochin will relieve the congestion of traffic at Bombay.

A BITTER AWAKENING.

The *Corriere della Sera's* late Sofia correspondent says the King and Government were confident until the last moment that the action of the "Entente" would not exceed diplomatic conversations.

The landing at Salonika surprised all at Sofia. He witnessed the present mobilisation as well as that of 1912 and was greatly struck by the difference. Everywhere there was deep silence where before was joyous enthusiasm.

MANCHESTER COTTON FOR SINGAPORE.

END OF THE "MADE IN GERMAN" TYPE.

It is more than probable that the very last of the Germanized Manchester cotton is now being used up in Singapore. Certainly every day a few more shirts for soldiers are cut and sewed from great bales of cotton goods.

On close inspection one sees some of those forty yard pieces with a wonderful trademark picture of the house of—manner. Now what is that picture? Nothing but a sleepy monk in gill with a gill watchful owl, the Bird of Wisdom, perched above his nodding head. Is that perchance the Teutonic idea of typefying sleepy Britain encouraging over watchful enemies in her midst? Germany in her blind fury at being cut off from her cotton supply for Zeppelin covers now portrays Britain in her Listige Blatte, as hysterically intending peaceful industrious Germans in Liverpool and Manchester, as a reprisal for the Lusitania crime.

To return to the shirts, many sewing machines in Singapore are badly feeling the effects of wading through thickness of starch dressing laid on by Teutonic hands. Even the Dhoby, called in to wrangle with the material, finds it hard to plente trouble. But the toll of shirts required is being nobly answered, and as the merchant ships come in they bring more and more real British goods as they did in the days of long ago when the godowns were piled to the very top with the best of stuffs. In the Kaiser's Kingdom the young Fraufräuleins are lamenting, for the fat has gone forth, "No more linen to be prepared for the bodice drawer."

Manchester cotton in Singapore every one wants it. Enterprising Chinese merchants are even now busily engaged in replacing the cheap cotton sarongs "Made in Germany" with lengths of Manchester cotton beautifully patterned by the Malays in red and blues, in blacks and whites, with figures of tiny birds and flowering trees, or ferns and blossoms and little jungle fruits.

A marked improvement, which makes for the revival of one of our simplest Malay handicrafts. And again we perchance follow those rich loads of white cotton bales which seem to burst out of quaint gaudy wrappings. They stop at a Native Dye Works, where one ventures diffidently across the threshold. But there is nothing to fear, the Towkays' workers are excessively busy, yet allow one to enter without protest. The only fear is of being knocked over by one of the many perspiring coolies who stagger in with jars of liquid indigo depending from the useful bamboo.

These are tipped into a great tank in which when duly prepared the Manchester cotton is immersed. A boiler full of hundreds of pounds of fish bones stands near bubbling like a veritable cauldron of the Witches of Macbeth, and one stops to hear the "Witches' song." "Double, double, toil and trouble," when lo and behold these are the skinny arms of excited coolies, lifting in and out the strange blue stuff.

And now, away out into the open to spread the bundles in the coarse long grass to "jmer" in the sun. Here a dark blue shade which will make fit garments for a rich coolie, also line my lady's sunblinds. There a pale sky blue, just the thing for the young amah's morning coats, bye and bye she will chase some in one of the strange small shops down town. This again is a shade between the two, of great use for working people, men and women.

But nothing is finished yet, the dry lengths are dragged back into the cool attic roofed buildings, then calendered with skill on primitive stone rollers worked by active coolies springing from one foot to the other. Near by stands the head of the business with clerks, counting, buying, selling all day long and every day Manchester cotton, and if we are curious we follow the buyers of the now blue bales, and trace the history of the transformed material down in one of those extraordinary nests of houses where rich coolies twenty at a time sleep in one long room playing Box and Cox with twenty more, we find drowsome coolies set apart for the widows of the sailors. Patiently they toil here, earning a few, a very few, cents by stitching which the coolies kind themselves. Sometimes if interrogated one woman will timidly draw forth from a still darker corner a box of tiny pink and yellow garments made so happily for the little one who died. Or it may be that a widow shows with mournful pride a sturdy little girl for whom she is trying hard to save up cents to get back to China.

And so it is by the highest and the lowest, the cargoes of Manchester cotton are wanted. The Malay would not be respectable were he not to have his winding sheet all ready laid by for the day of entering the Paradise. He must also enter always at hand long strips of that white material for adornment of floor, and it may be, ceiling for wedding feasts and rejoicings. Often very often the Syces and Kebuns quite transfigured by their outdoor rooms with Manchester cotton artistically arranged.

Our plain duty is now to honour our soldiers and sailors who are fighting our battles on sea, on land, under the sea and in the air by seeing to it that henceforth none of the enemy's goods enter our Colonies. To emulate the Bird of Wisdom would be better far than in careless slumber let things slide as we have been doing, and for which we are reaping a full reward, the innocent suffering as well as the guilty.—Singapore Free Press.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER'S OPINION OF GERMAN.

Sir John Brunner, speaking at Chertsey recently, said that for a long time he praised the Germans for their devotion to education, but he came to the conclusion 30 years ago that it was a shame for a man to remain a German if he could escape being one. The Germans wanted to dominate the world, but they were a poor, cowardly lot to submit to the infamous Government which they had over them to-day.

STORMING OF LOOS.

HOW "KITCHENER'S MEN" CAPTURED THE VILLAGE.

GERMAN DEAD PILED IN STREETS.

(By Percival Phillips, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" at the Front.)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD.

This is an account of the storming of Loos, the advance on Hulluch, and the successful dash to Hill 70, incidents in the British offensive south of La Bassée, which began last Saturday morning.

Undoubtedly the most significant feature of this initial success was the complete demoralisation of the enemy wherever their trenches were captured and passed. The assault launched from the vicinity of Vermelles at half-past six was a shock from which the entrenched regiments around Loos could not recover. An hour and a half after the British attack began there was witnessed in some cases the extraordinary spectacle of German infantry, in batches of 20 and 30, surrendering to one or two men amid the ruins of Loos, which had been one of their strongholds, north of Lens.

A book of golden deeds could be written about the first three hours of Saturday morning's battle amid the slag heaps. The "New Army" proved itself a worthy successor to the Army of tradition. As fine exploits will be recorded of the wrestling of this strip of mining country from the invaders as those performed at Ypres and Festubert, and other historic spots within the unbroken British line.

Battalions of the New Army gained their first experience of heavy fighting while capturing positions as strong as many stormed by the veterans of a year ago. The price was heavy, but they paid it without faltering. We may well be proud of them.

A CHARGE OVER THREE MILES.

The task confronting the battalions attacking Loos and Hill 70 was not as easy as it may look on the map. It meant a charge across level fields, through three lines of barbed wire, past slag heaps; a hand-to-hand struggle for mastery of the German first line trench; then for the second line trench, and the trenches of communication, and intervening dug-outs filled with the enemy.

These cleared and the trenches won, there remained another dash across fields and a high road studded with unknown obstacles and visible entanglements until the western edge of Loos was reached; then the silencing of machine-gun batteries, house fighting (with plenty of cellar-to-cellar searches for hidden enemies), and constant pressure through narrow streets eastward to the open fields, beyond where a final rush would carry them to Hill 70, for fresh fighting at close quarters, and the endurance of a galling fire from a kind of "machine-gun fort" until its guns could be silenced.

ALTOGETHER A JOURNEY OF PERHAPS THREE MILES.

Before the first British troops entered Loos, many batches of German prisoners were already on their way to the rear. There was very little resistance in the first-line trenches, which were thinly held, a fact which some prisoners referred to with bitterness. I talked with a prisoner who had surrendered instantly when his captors came over the parapet. "We were only one man for every twenty yards," he said (he may have been lying). "There was nothing to do but to save one's life." And he looked very happy at having done so.

MACHINE GUNS IN THE CEMETERY.

Serious resistance was encountered when the attackers came up to the cemetery. It was alive with machine-gun parties, sheltered behind low earth on parapets raised among the graves. Even the tombstones were used as cover, in addition to a trench dug at the upper end of the cemetery.

The men who flung themselves on this desecrated burial-ground rapidly added to the number of corpses contained therein. They leaped from one parapet to another, bayonetting as they went. They lost many men, but the Germans lost more. It was three-quarters of an hour before the cemetery was cleared of Germans.

Thus they beat their way into Loos a step at a time, bearing gifts in the form of bombs, which they hurled at each likely refuge. The cemetery being swept of its concentrated machine-gun support, the men who depended on this protection to keep the British out, had little stomach for further resistance, and the desire to surrender alive—if possible—spread through the militant population of Loos.

The cellars were packed with grey-coated refugees. Some belligerents sniped from the broken windows of cafes and cottages until their last cartridge was gone, or until their enemies confronted them in cold rage, and then they would throw up their hands despairing and cry "Kamarad."

Some of the Germans tried the old trick of pretending to surrender, and then shooting point-blank at the British soldier in front of them. One man was deliberately sniping from a window when one of our men passed. The German held up his hands in token of surrender, then, as the soldier was covering him, he raised his rifle and pulled the trigger. The cartridge did not explode. Instantly the man threw down his rifle. Up went his hands again. "Kamarad," he whined. It was too late.

Bombing parties went down the side streets, searching cellars and marking their progress by explosions. There were trenches in the streets where a few Germans sought cover, showing that the intention had been to defend the village house by house. But for the fact that they were rushed on three sides, cut off and left helpless without supplies of ammunition this would undoubtedly have been done.

The strangest—and most pitiable—sight our men found in the ruins of Loos were women—yes, women and wounded children, who had not left their homes or were not allowed to leave by their captors.

One woman was found actually in one of the trenches which ran through the town; others were discovered in cellars, or similar refuges. I am told that at least six women were rescued alive, and one man told me that he saw a little girl who had been wounded in the hip.

A BRAVE GERMAN OFFICER.

There was one brave German in Loos, and he must have his due.

While the street fighting and bombing were in full swing a battalion officer who had made his way along the captured ground came into the scolding village. He found a house that was fairly intact, near the centre of the village, and decided to make it his headquarters. Up came the signallers, with their blue and white flags, and presently the usual unflinching, methodical laying of wires and unpacking of field telephones began.

Suddenly—and for no apparent reason—the house became a target for enemy howitzer shells. The first burst in the street a few feet away; the second exploded in the back garden.

Battalion commander, signallers and others ran to cover. Some of them rushed into the cellar.

There they found a German artillery officer in the act of telephoning to his battery! He had ordered the bombardment, and was "registering" the hits.

The British colonel, who was as brave a man, expressed his admiration for pluck which caused his adversary to deliberately remain at the telephone, knowing that he would never leave it alive, and order a bombardment which must cause his own death with that of his enemies.

PANIC-STRIKEN GERMAN STAFF.

The panic in which the German staff fled from Loos shows that the entry of the British was wholly unforeseen. Field guns, mounted on concrete platforms, were found as the German gunners left them. One gun was still hot, with a shell in position. This battery had harassed the British position for days, guided by the observer on the "Tower Bridge."

[The twin shafts of a colliery—two square towers of steel girders, perhaps 300 feet high joined by a broad network of steel beams two-thirds of the distance from the ground, but from a distance looks much like its namesake on the Thames.]

Three men were found on the "Tower Bridge" when the British troops got to it. The twin shafts had been scarred by shells, but were unweakened, and the mine buildings round about had not suffered heavily. The parish church—which was another artillery observation post for the enemy—lay in ruins. Many buildings in the vicinity were unroofed or had great gaps in the walls. Loos was not wholly destroyed, however. Our troops were not materially impeded by debris as they pressed through the streets to Hill 70.

The handful of men who took the hill stuck there from ten o'clock on Saturday morning until eleven at night, when they were relieved. They were persistently shelled by German guns, but, having dug themselves in, were able to hold on without heavy loss. The nearest village in German hands, called Cite St. August, was another stronghold of machine guns and of snipers, who sought to clear the hill and prevent a British advance beyond the crest.

A LITTLE SIGNALMAN'S HAIL.

One eye-witness told me how he saw German field guns galloping friendly away from the eastern outskirts of Loos and infantry running in the hot dog reaching the first fortified position beyond. In some cases prisoners were bagged with considerable ease. A little signaller—a youth who is a mere bannan in height—killed three Germans and took thirty prisoners single-handed. He marched his men out of a cellar as proudly as though he had captured a city.

A captain and a corporal rounded up another batch of twenty-four and forced them to surrender at the point of the revolver. They dropped their rifles meekly and asked that their lives might be spared.

The whole story of the collapse of German resistance when they were brought face to face with British troops and infantry running in the hot dog reaching the first fortified position beyond. In some cases prisoners were bagged with considerable ease. A little signaller—a youth who is a mere bannan in height—killed three Germans and took thirty prisoners single-handed. He marched his men out of a cellar as proudly as though he had captured a city.

The heroes of Saturday are modest men, but they are proud men to-day as well. They have come back from Loos and Hill 70 because others carry on the work they began with a victory, and I saw some of them enjoying a well-earned rest, quiet smoking or chatting in groups as they wrote letters home.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHONGCHING, British str., 1,295, S. McC
Liddell, 2nd November—Tientsin 23rd
October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kwongkong, British str., 1,424, Richard
2nd November—Swatow 1st November
her, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NISHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,639, M.
Yedamada, 1st November—Java 13th
October, Sugar—Java-China-Japan
Lijn.
SHIMIZUKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,809,
M. Tozawa, 2nd November—Seattle
15th October, General—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
November 2nd.

HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
NICHOLIN MARU, Jap. str., for Rangay.

DEPARTURES.

November 2nd.

AWA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
DERWENT, British str., for Singapore.
HATAN, British str., for Swatow.
HSINCHANG, Chinese str., for Canton.
HUI, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
KANSU, British str., for Canton.
LANGKOW, British str., for Shanghai.
RANGON MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
VAN SCHUURGEN, Dutch str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Shidzuka Maru*, from Seattle,
Mr. T. D. W. Bannister, Mrs. M. G.
Booth, Miss J. Burrow, Mr. D. R. Cook,
Miss A. C. Dade, Mr. P. G. Gariok,
Miss V. L. Herrick, Mrs. E. Hickie, Miss
Y. Hickie, Mr. L. R. Leshar, Mr. H. C.
Lynan, Mr. G. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs.
A. G. Spiller, Mr. A. M. Thompson, Rev.
E. Terlock, and Mr. E. E. Weisberger.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 2,195,
Terada, 26th October—Moji 20th
October, General—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,105, Jas Doyle,
31st October—Port Parveval 25th
October, Cement—Stone—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.
CHING MARU, Japanese str., 6,411, E.
Heard, 26th October—San Francisco
2nd October, General—Toyo Kisen
Kaisha.
COROILERS, French str., 3,024, Magos,
1st November—Shanghai 25th Octo-
ber, General—Messageries Maritimes.
DAIKEN MARU, Japanese str., 3,037,
30th October—Manila 27th 10th Octo-
ber, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
DEVAVONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W.
Shearer, 17th October—Manila 14th
October, Ballast—Order.
DREFAK, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Buji,
26th October—Swatow 25th October,
General—Order.
EVENING, British str., 2,291, F. Carter,
1st November—Moji 25th October,
General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th
October—Kobe 17th October, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HSINCHANG, Chinese str., W. Munro, 31st
October—Tientsin 21st October, Gen-
eral—Chinese.
HONGWAN I, British str., 2,000, G. King-
hore, 13th October—Singapore 7th
October, General—Chinese.
HONGKONG, British str., 1,350, C. A. Robert-
son, 25th October—Sourabaya 14th
October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.
KANSEI, British str., 2,500, Freer, 1st
November—Wuhu 25th October, Rice.
—Butterfield & Swire.
KEEMON, British str., 4,320, Callister, 26th
October—Shanghai 23rd October,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
MENTON, British str., 4,798, Varrall, 26th
October—Singapore 21st October,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
NAMSANG, British str., 2,592, H. E.
Gilroy, 1st November—Moji 27th Octo-
ber, Coal and General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
NICHOLIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,403, S.
Suzuki, 26th October—Hongay 25th
October, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
OKSANG, British str., 1,829, Tough, 30th
October—Hongay 27th October, Coal.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 8th
October—San Francisco 15th Septem-
ber, General—P. M. Co.
SALAHADJI, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 26th
October—Swatow 25th October, Gen-
eral—Order.
SEIKYO MARU, Japanese str., 4,777, Y.
Maki, 30th October—Moji 24th Octo-
ber, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
SINKIANG, British str., 1,010, C. C. Wil-
liams, 31st October—Shanghai 25th
October, General—Butterfield &
Swire.
SUENHIO MARU, Japanese str., 912, R.
Aoi, 20th October—Keelung 18th
October, Coal—Order.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,929, F.
Fumoto, 28th October—Tientsin 23rd
October, General—Mitsui Bussan
Kaisha.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund,
27th October—Shanghai 23rd October,
General—Chinese.
TAMING, British str., 1,501, Pennefather,
1st November—Manila 25th October,
General and Sugar—Butterfield &
Swire.
TUKEMBRAND, Dutch str., 5,087, N. V. W.
Jurriaans, 2nd October—Yokohama
24th October, General—Java-China-
Japan-Lijn.
TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, Hussey,
31st October—Saigon 26th October,
Rice—Order.
TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,599, G. W.
Muir, 1st November—Chingwantao
27th October, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,426, T. Asai,
31st October—Moji 25th October,
Coal—Order.
WURU, British str., 1,250, E. P.
Partridge, 9th October—Wuhu 4th
October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELSON	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	Irizawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Charbonnel	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	APATANTIS	Fr. str.	—	Deguchi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KANGAROO &c.	SHIMIZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KANGAROO &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLOYDE	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 1st Dec.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIVO MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIO	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIKYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PEACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Tominaga	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	F. C. Gambrell	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TUJATAP	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	POLYNESIEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 6th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SARINATA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LUCROW	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	O. P. Seddon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Takano	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Collyer	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 4th Dec.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	THIATYONG	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 11th inst., at 8 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SORUO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HAIMON	Brit. str.	2 h.	Murakami	DOUGLAS, LAPELLE & Co.	On 9th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HAICHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPELLE & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	W. C. G. Leask	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 8 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Siddons	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHINATA	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAVA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Fushigami	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 7 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawabara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DUNERA	Brit. str.	—	Munro	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NAMKANG	Jap. str.	—	Gilroy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	POOSANG	Jap. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurokuni	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TUJEMBRANG	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 25th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imanishi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LOKSANG	Jap. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG" Friday	5th Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Friday	5th Nov., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"NAMSANG" Saturday	6th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Saturday	6th Nov., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHONGSHING" Sunday	7th Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG" Tuesday	9th Nov., D'light.
SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"FOOKSANG" Tuesday	9th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Saturday	13th Nov., 3 P.M.

The steamers "KITSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukin, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915.

GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

THE ROYAL

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM

PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

24.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the quickest freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 3rd November.

FROM COLOMBO: 18th November.

REQUIREMENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the quickest freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

21

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer

Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915.

1051

PRINTING & BINDING

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OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA."

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port on or about the 5th
November, 1915, taking Passengers
and Mails for the above Ports, in
connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA,"
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay
and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND,"
due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915.
Parcels will be received at the Office
until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. LEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915.

1

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLOYDE."

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be
despatched as above on WEDNESDAY
17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915.

1009

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"MEXICO CITY."

About end of November.

</

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	T. SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NOVARA	Noon.	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	(Capt. H. R. Hetherington)	5th Nov.	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SARDINIA		About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	(Capt. J. T. Jeffery)	6th Nov.	Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR		About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	(Capt. A. Culyer)	14th Nov.	Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NELLORE	3 A.M.	Freight and
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	(Capt. A. M. King)	19th Nov.	Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
HIOHO, A. PAKHOI and HATPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 4th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 7th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIN HUA"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIMAIWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Nov., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI" MANILA LINE. TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHIN HUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE. PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "SINKIANG," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to —

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 9th November.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNBAR," 5,389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 5th November.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	5th Nov.	On 4th Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	22nd Nov.	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	10th Dec.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 3rd Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	— 17 knots	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov.
+ DAIREN MARU	6,000	— 15 knots	FRIDAY, 5th Nov.
CHIYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
+ SEIYO MARU	14,000	— 15 knots	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.
+ SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)		SUNDAY, 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	— 18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
+ (Cargo Steamer)			THURSDAY, 2nd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 23rd Dec.

+ Cargo only Omitting Shanghai. * Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
† Proceeding to South America via San Francisco, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000	— 15 knots	Wednesday, 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to —

K. DOL, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 29.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	STEAMER	TO SAIL
(Without Transshipment)	S.S. X	On 20th Nov.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON AND PORTS	STEAMER	TO SAIL
(Without Transshipment)	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	On 13th Nov., at 5 P.M.
		On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saito ... MONDAY, 15th Nov., at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU"	D. Fuchigami	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Murakami	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	THURSDAY, 11th Nov., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	Imazumi	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Seon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TON.	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,000	THURSDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon
	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	1,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 8th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
HANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy * Not Calling at Keelung.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st Single	Yen 650
" "	2nd Single	" 400.	" "	2nd Single	" 350
" "	Return	" 800.	" "	Return	" 650
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	£60.13.0			
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	1st Single	£25.			
To Sydney, 1st Single	£40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single	£41.		
To Yokohama, 1st Return	£72.	To Kobe, 1st Return	£73.16		
" 2nd	" 80.	" 2nd	" 88.		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 194

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	LONDON
Oct. 11	MALTA	...	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHAYBER	Nov. 20
Oct. 23	NOVARA	...	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 4
Nov. 8	NELLORE	...	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 11
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	...	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Dec. 18
Dec. 4	NANKEIN	...	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Dec. 25
Dec. 18	MALTA	...	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	NORE	Jan. 8
Jan. 1	NOVARA	...	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOJA	Jan. 15
† Steamers proceed via Bombay.						Jan. 22
						Feb. 5
						Feb. 12
						Feb. 19

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£74.	£48.	£28.	£24.	£102.	£111.
MARSEILLES	£70.	£44.	£26.	£22.	£95.	£105.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles, if calling	Due LONDON
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £54 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. A. HEWETT.

SUPERINTENDENT

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station:—
Polynesian *Cordillere*
Novara
Arco Maru
Kano Maru

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (London 19 h. Oct., via Siberia)	Novara	3rd Nov.
SHANGHAI	Tachow	3rd Nov.
EUROPE (French Mail)	Polynesian	4th Nov.
Australia	Albanian	5th Nov.
Australia	Changsha	7th Nov.
Australia	Tango Maru	13th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sawtooth and Bangkok	Drufar	Wednesday, 3rd 8:00 A.M.
Hobson and Haiphong	Kato Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 9:00 A.M.
Sawtooth and Doh	Van Spilbergen	Wednesday, 3rd, 11:00 A.M.
Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaya, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Tyikombang	Wednesday, 3rd, 2:30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamara	Wednesday, 3rd, 3:00 P.M.
Amoy	Hongkong	Wednesday, 3rd, 5:00 P.M.
Hobson, Pakhoi, and Haiphong	Sangkhang	Thursday, 4th, 9:00 A.M.
Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Eastern	Thursday, 4th, 9:15 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Simtiang	Thursday, 4th, 9:15 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration .. 9:15 A.M.
Shanghai (via P.O. Tuesday, 9th Nov.)		Letters .. 10:00 P.M.
Hobson and Haiphong	Lotvany	Thursday, 4th, 5:00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kuonsang	Thursday, 4th, 5:10 P.M.
		Friday, 5th, 5:10 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPY AND EUROPE	Novara	Friday, 5th, 10:00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be close on 5th Nov., at 5 P.M.		
Sawtooth, Amoy and Fookchow	Haiman	Friday, 5th, 1:00 P.M.
Chinwangtao	Tungshan	Saturday, 6th, 11:00 A.M.
Wenauwei and Tientsin	Cheungching	Saturday, 6th, 5:30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Lichow	Saturday, 6th, 5:30 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration .. 4:15 P.M.
(Shanghai via P.O. Tuesday, 9th Nov.)		Letters .. 5:00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA, via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Chiyo Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 10:15 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration .. 10:15 A.M.
Shanghai (via P.O. Saturday, 13th Nov.)		Letters .. 11:00 A.M.
Sawtooth, Amoy and Fookchow	Haiching	Tuesday, 9th, 1:00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinhua	Tuesday, 9th, 3:00 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Corral	Seiyo Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 12:00 A.M.
Wenauwei and Tientsin	Huichow	Saturday, 13th, 11:00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Changsha	Wednesday, 17th, 10:15 A.M.
		Registration .. 10:15 A.M.
		Letters .. 11:00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10:00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Chung Chow	4:00 P.M.	—
Chung Chow, Shatin and Shingchi	4:00 P.M.	—
A. Green, Antau, Tung Shan, Sai Kung, Saitin, Saiting	4:30 P.M.	—
Unton, Wanchow and San Shui	7:30 A.M. Regis. 5:00 P.M. Letters 6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Maipo	7:15 A.M.	8:15 A.M.
Kongmoo	6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Amoy and Saama	6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chungchow	10:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
	4:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

From Hongkong Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7:30 A.M.	9:30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Shuk Ki	7:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Kongmoo	8:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.
Kumchun	6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Hongkong	6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
	6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
	6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

MOTOR LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

ENGINEERS AND DECK STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

INCLUDING

Anti-Fouling Paint, Asbestos, Boiler Covering and Packing, Magic Boiler Cleaning Fluid, Blake and Worthington Boiler Feed and Service Pumps, Metallic Filament and Carbon Lamps, Arc Lamps, Carbon Brush, P. S. and all Electrical Supplies, Mechanical Repairs and Ship Working a Speciality.

IN STOCK

Oil and Gas Engines, Steam Centrifugal Pumps and Dynamos, Steam Steering Gear, Steam Ventilating Fans, Wireless Telegraph Outfits, Wires and Cables

Office: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PLATING AND REPAIRING WORKSHOP, WANCHAI.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINWORK" Telephone 535

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	November 2nd.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Commodity Bill 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
PAKES	
Bank Bills, on demand	253 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	254
GERMANY	
On demand	nom.
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.
BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	78 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
YOKOHAMA	
On demand	86 1/2
MANILA	
On demand	86 1/2
SINGAPORE	
On demand	78 1/2
BATAVIA	
On demand	78 1/2
HAIPHONG	
On demand	7 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	84
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$9.50
SILVER, per oz.	\$24 1/2

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
 Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$83 1/2, sales	6 p.c.	
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$10, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$1.85, sellers	7 p.c.	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$10		
COTTON MILLS—					
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 89		
Kang Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 1 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75 all	Tls. 85		
Loi Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 79		
Soyabean Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 40, buyers		
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 165, buyers		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 10 all	\$9.42, sales		
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2 all	\$12 1/2, seller	8 1/2 p.c.	
Docks and Wharves	50,000	\$50 all	\$79 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.	
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$83, sellers	3 1/2 p.c.	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	35,700	Tls. 100 all	T. 50, buyers		
China Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	180,000	Tls. 5 all	Tls. 8, buyers		
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 10 all	Tls. 99, buyers		
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10 all	\$10 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.	
Jooan Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$10 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$50 all	\$44, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	2,000	\$50 all	\$109	4 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25 all	\$19	4 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all	\$34 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$25,000	0/1 all	\$5 1/2		
INSURANCE					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$50 all	\$12 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$12 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$25 all	\$120	5 1/2 p.c.	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	Tls. 10 all	Tls. 17 1/2, div.		
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$25 all	\$55, buy	5 1/2 p.c.	
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100 all	\$35, buy	5 1/2 p.c.	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$103, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$100		
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 all	\$75	5 1/2 p.c.	
Hampden's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$7, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.	
Kowloon Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 all	\$40, buyers		
Shanghai Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 105		
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$72, buyers	6 p.c.	
Hastings & Co. (Mines, etc.)	250,000	\$10 all	Tls. 39 1/2, buyers		
LANDS AND BUILDINGS					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	37/6		
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	30/6		
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	\$3, sellers		
Trench Mines, Limited	25,000	\$10 all	\$4, buyers	7 p.c.	
Pak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$10 1/2	10 1/2, buyers	
REFINING—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$123, sellers		
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$37 1/2		
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
Lungus Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$38 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10 all	\$12, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.	
Lado-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 ord.	\$2 all	nom. \$1 1/2, ord. 1 1/2, \$90, ord.		
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,017,600	\$1 all	\$1 1/2, seller	7 1/2 p.c.	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$1 all	\$2 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.	
South China Morning Post, Limited	50,000	\$2 all	\$2 1/2, buyer	7 1/2 p.c.	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$1 all	\$1 1/2		
STORAGE AND DISCOUNTS—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$1 all	\$5 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.	
Watson & Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$10 all	\$6 1/2, buyers	9 p.c.	
Union Waterworks Co., Limited	22,000	\$10 all	\$10 1/2	6 p.c.	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1894	Tls. 757,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum.	Par.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund \$1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10]

WHERE THERE'S A

"SWEET CHESTNUT"

Tobacco has been produced

by Messrs Wills, after many

years of constant experiment,

to withstand the dampness

of the tropics. Real judges

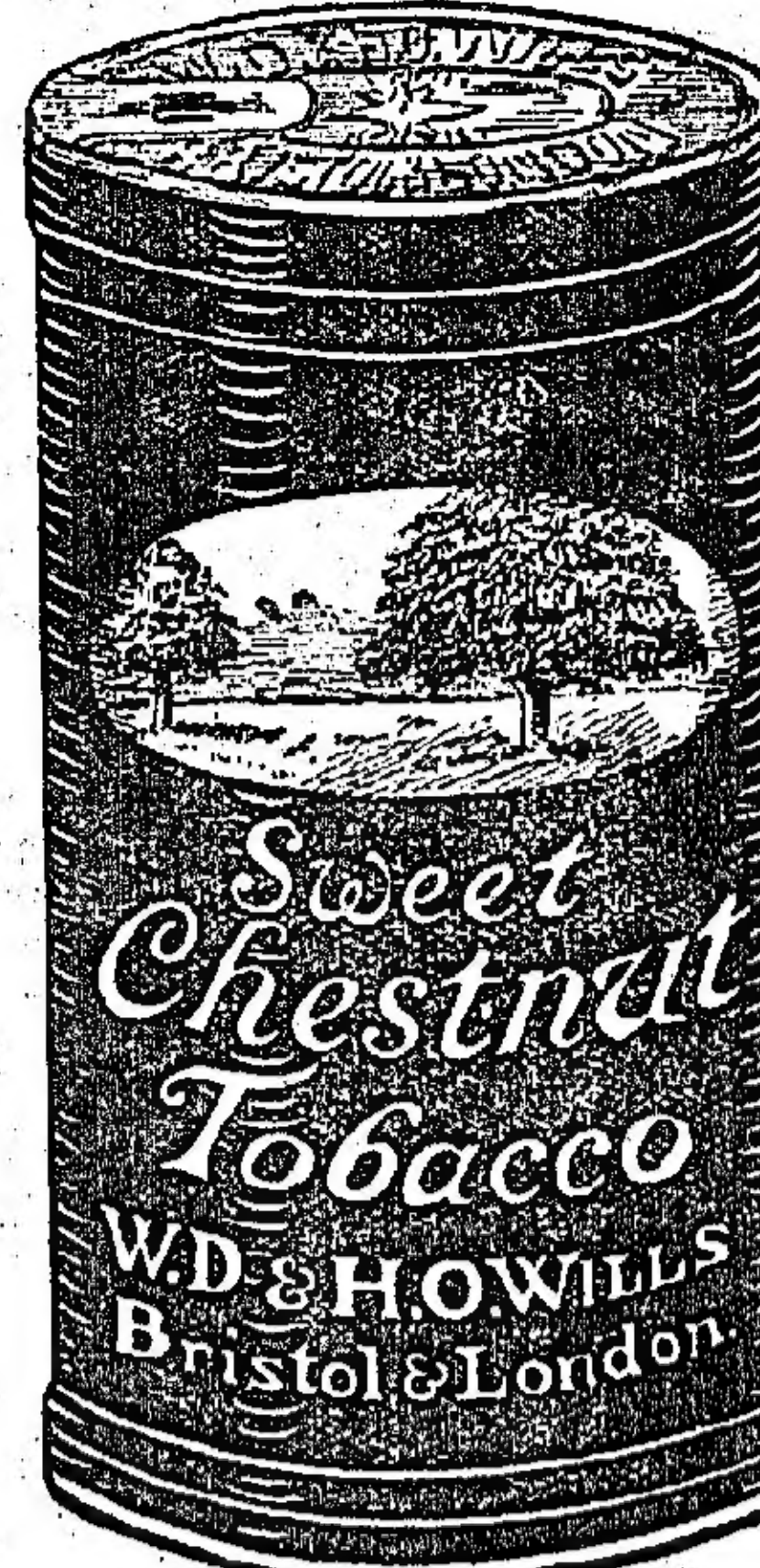
pronounce it to be unapproach-

able both in quality and in

flavour.

WILLS

THERE'S A WAY.



THE TOBACCO

with the

Captivating Flavour.

Gives "Character" when

mixed with any other

Tobacco.

Made by

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Bristol and London,

and

Sold by all good Tobacconists.

SWEET CHESTNUT TOBACCO.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDELL—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. ELLIS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GABBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 1/2 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—B